The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 57.

DAILY GAZETTE.

DEATH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Our news columns this morning give the sad tidings that Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, was suddenly stricken down yesterday by a swift inflammation, and has since died. He follows, thus, quickly after Fillmore, and his death will fall as a sudden shock on the nation. He has well earned for himself the title of "statesman," and has borne it in honor for many years. Of incorruptible integrity, he has never been suspicioned as having a part in any corrupt Congressional scheme. Strong in his convictions, he has been a firm and influential friend of the colored race, fighting for them in the days when great courage was required to speak in their behalf in the United States Senate. This positiveness, united with the disease which at last culminated in his death, is generally oredited as the cause of his differences with President Grant and the Republican party. He was persuaded about a year ago to go abroad, and derived considerable benefit from his trip. His health, however, was not entirely restored, and his physicians felt it imperative to dissuade him from a proposed attempt to lecture at several prominent points in the country. As an orator, scholar and jurist, he was eminent, and his legislative history is indelibly impressed on that of the country. His life was one of great usefulness and his death will be widely lamented.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, January 6, 1811, and was, therefore, in his sixty-fourth year at the time of his death. His father was a lawyer, and the son, having graduated at Harvard at nineteen years of age, was bred to the law, under the tutorship of Judge Story. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, achieving at once a wide reputation, and securing a large and profitable practice. He was soon appointed Reporter for the United States Circuit Court, and in this capacity issued three volumes known as "Sumner's Reports," containing the decisions of Judge Story. During this time he lectured frequently before the law school, and edited a quarterly law magazine. In 1837 he proceeded to Europe, where he remained three years, one of which was spent in England, and two in traveling in Italy, Germany and France. On his return to Boston he resumed the practice of law, and in the course of a few years published an elaborately annotated edition of "Vesey's Reports," in twenty volumes. Up to this time he had taken no active part in politics; but on the 4th of July, 1845, he delivered an address on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which he took strong ground against war with Mexico, and against war at all as a means of settling international disputes. This speech attracted very general attention, in this country and Europe. He also opposed the annexation of Texas, on anti-slavery grounds. In 1848, he favored Van Buren and Adams as Free Soilers. When Daniel Webster resigned his seat in the Senate to enter Fillmore's Cabinet in 1850, Sumner was elected to fill his place by a coalition of Free-Soilers and Democrats. In the Senate, his first speech was against the constitutionality of the fugitive slave act, and from this on he consistently pursued the course he then marked out, of hostility to slavery. In the debate on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, his speech on "The Crime Against Kansas" was made the occasion of Brooks' assault upon him, the injuries from which caused much suffering for three or four years. In 1857 he was re-elected to the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote. He visited Europe that year, but returned in the Autumn. In 1858 he went again to Europe, receiving in Paris, medical treatment for the cure of the injury suffered from Brooks' assault. On his return, a year later, he delivered his address on "The Barbarism of Slavery." In the canvass of 1860 he spoke for Lincoln and Hamlin, and in the secession excitement that followed, was firm against all attempt at compromise, and was among the first to propose the emancipation of the slaves. On the 4th of March, 1861, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and retained the position for about ten years, filling it with great ability. He opposed the seizure of Mason and Slidell as unjustifiable, and as his last great effort, opposed the Reverdy Johnson protocol for the settlement of the Alabama difficulty. Last year he went to Europe for his health, avoiding thus the excitement of the Presidential campaign. While abroad he recuperated somewhat, but has steadily declined in health since. The excitement resulting from the reading of the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its censure of his battle-flag resolution, is attributed as the immediate cause of his death. He will be mourned as one of our greatest statesmen gone.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

SENATE.

Respect to Charles Sumner.

The Chaplain in his opening prayer said: The light of the morning sun falls upon busy scenes of men, but there are mysterious shadows in many dwellings. We miss those of our members who are withdrawn from their seats and are lying prostrate with sickness and disease, and especially one who but yesterday came into this chamber with all the presence of his manly form, but now, when we meet again this morning, he lies close to the brink of darkness. O God, we beseech Thee, be very near to the soul of Thy servant at this time. If it were possible we would pray Thee to restore him, but if Thou hast otherwise appointed, then we beseech Thee to support him with the hope of Thy people and with the glorious prospect of the coming resurrection and blessed immortality.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. SHERMAN said: One of our number lies ill, and perhaps dying. I therefore move that the Senate adjourn.

Agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

River Improvement.

Mr. SYPHER asked unanimous consent to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, to be expended immediately. He stated the pressing necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. WILLARD (Vermont) objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce, with leave to report at any time.

Public Printing.

Mr. DONNAN, from the Committee on Printing, reported concurrent resolutions reciting that it is alleged that grave abuses are existing in the Government printing office, and that the abolition of the franking privilege will largely reduce the amount of public printing, and requiring the joint Committee on Printing to report whether the Government printing office can not be discontinued, and whether large sums of money cannot be saved annually by a change in the method of doing the public printing, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. CONGER took exception to that part of the preamble which asserted that the amount of public printing depended on the existence or non-existence of the franking privilege. He proposed that that part of the preamble be omitted.

Mr. DONNAN declined to modify it.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted.

Pensions.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 14th of February, 1871, giving pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were struck thereerom in consequence of disloyalty.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the same committee, reported a bill granting thirty dollars for an artificial eye to soldiers who have lost an eye. Passed.

Also a bill to amend section 13 of the Pension law of March 34, 1872, by providing that in case of death or re-marriage of a soldier's widow having a pension, or the death of a soldier's orphan children, the pension shall revert to the dependant father, mother or other relatives of the soldier from the date of such death or re-marriage. Passed.

Death of Senator Sumner.

The debate was interrupted at three o'clock by the committee rising, when the Speaker presented a telegram just received by him announcing that Senator Sumner had died at ten minutes before three.

Mr. DAWES moved, in view of that sad intelligence, that the House adjourn, and the House thereupon adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—There were several fires in Boston last night.

—Oliver Ames has been chosen President and E. H. Rollins Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

—Two attempts were made last Tuesday night to burn the town of Reno, Nevada. The incendiaries were not captured.

—In the California Assembly a bill has been passed making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink or accept an invitation to drink liquor at a public bar.

—The Missouri State Senate has unanimously passed a resolution urging Congress to adopt the plan of Captain Eads for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi river.

—A deficit of at least fifty-eight thousand dollars has been found in the account of Adolph Rammers, late Tax Receiver of Louisville, who died very suddenly and under suspicious circumstances on Monday.

—A colored man named "Doc" Smith was called to his door and shot down by an unknown person about twenty miles below Little Rock, Ark., one day last week, and died on Tuesday.

—Within the last month numerous incendiary fires have been discovered by the police in Jeffersonville, Ind., in time to be extinguished and prevent serious loss. Last Tuesday another occurred, partially destroying a two story building.

—The California State Senate has passed a resolution favoring the San Antonia creek improvement project. It is denounced by the San Francisco papers as a scheme similar to that by which the Central Pacific Railroad tried to obtain Goat Island.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has refused, by a vote of forty-eight for to thirty against, to submit to a separate vote the question of allowing woman suffrage. Fifty three votes were required to secure such submission to a separate vote.

—Judge Brady has fixed Friday next for the argument on the motion to make the clerk's record conformable to the stenographer's notes of Judge Davis' language when passing sentence on Tweed, so that the record will stand "county jail" instead of "penitentiary."

—While three painters, named Ernest, Meyers and Wilkins, employed in painting the exterior of W. G. Davis' dry goods house, in Columbus, were at work on Wednesday morning, the swinging ladder broke and precipitated the whole party to the sidewalk, sixty-five feet below. Two of the men are badly injured, while Wilkins was but slightly injured.

—The Boston City Solicitor has again decided against the right of women to serve on the Boston School Committee, and says the Supreme Court, in an opinion given to the House of Representatives, confine themselves expressly to the question whether the Constitution prohibits the serving of women upon school committees, and do not deal with any statutes.

—The proper papers for the extradition of A. D. Hamliton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, have been served on the Mexican authorities at Matamoras. They absolutely refuse to arrest the fugitive, the judge frankly stating that the man is protected by Cortena, Mayor of the city, and should he attempt making an arrest, his life would be in danger.

—The women of the Forsyth Street Methodist Church, New York, have opened the fight against the liquor traffic by informing grocers that to retain their custom, they must give up the sale of liquor, and the women of the Seventeenth Street Church are pleading with members who keep, or let, buildings for saloons in the neighborhood of the church.

—A letter from Springfield, Ky., says Mrs. Alfred, wife of Dr. Alfred, who was brutally murdered some time since, was on Tuesday arrested and placed in jail, charged with the crime. The testimony in the case of George Alfred, colored, now on trial for the murder, strongly implicates Mrs. Alfred, and indicates criminal intimacy between her and the negro.

—Collector Arthur, of New York, has informed the Committee on Ways and Means, now making an inquiry into the operation of the customs laws, that he has personal knowledge of losses under the examination, and Surveyor Sharpe says not one of the losses in which complaint has been made or testimony given has occurred during his connection with the Customs Department.

—John Doughtery, who sails a sloop between New York City and the Hudson river towns, has been arrested as one of the gang that killed Schmeich, the watchman in the Hudson River Railroad freight depot. Dougherty says that the gang, headed by "Dutch" Herman, was after a car with bonded goods, and that he was placed by "Dutch" Herman outside of the yard to signal the approach of the officers.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Railway Employes Benefit Association was held in Cleveland on Tuesday. No business of special importance was transacted. A. D. Reed was elected President, J. R. Wood Secretary, and T. C. Hatch Treasurer for the ensuing year. These officers are all of Chicago. The convention adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on the second Wednesday in March, 1875.

—A dispatch from Fort Laramie says a messenger from the Red Cloud Agency reports that General Smith, with eight companies of cavalry and four of infantry, started on Tuesday for Spotted Tail's agency. The Brules and Minneconjous were concentrating near the agency, and threaten to fight. The Indians under Red Cloud are greatly dissatisfied, and there is much bad talk about soldiers being in that country.

—A large mass meeting was held in Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of Bishop Laughlin and the clergy, to bring about the union of the several temperance societies of the different churches. Addresses were made by Rev. Wm. Ksegan and Rev. Dr. Frial, neither of whom alluded to the prevailing war against intemperance or the liquor trade. Resolutions were adopted while the people were retiring after the addresses, urging the formation of a temperance society in every church where one does not now exist.

FOREIGN.

—Jean Cruvellhier, an eminent French physician, is dead, aged 83.

—The report that General Concha is to be Captain General of Cuba in place of Jovellar is confirmed.

—General Moriones has resigned his command of the Spanish army of the north in consequence of illness.

—Marshal Serrano has assumed supreme command of the forces operating against the Carlists in the north of Spain.

—The latest dispatch from the Ashantee expedition states that the British loss in the war was sixteen killed and three hundred and thirty-eight wounded.

—A letter from Havana says: The city is filled with volunteers, who are daily departing for the seat of war. Each one receives one hundred dollars from the Government on entering the barracks, and has eight hundred dollars deposited to his credit in the bank, subject to an order of himself or heirs at the end of six months' service. All look well in marked contrast with the drafted militia, who received but ten dollars.

—If his health will permit, Gladstone will resume the leadership of the Liberal party in Great Britain in 1875. The members of the late Cabinet held a meeting on Monday, at which at the request of Gladstone, they agreed to accept the temporary leadership of the Marquis of Hartington. A section of Liberals, however, propose to temporarily follow the lead of Vernon Harcourt or Robert Lowe.

—Archbishop Purcell of Ohio expresses himself thus on the temperance war: "I am in favor of a license for liquor dealing so high as to inexorably close by all the penalties known to the law those vile bar rooms where liquor is sold to juniors and drunkards, men or women, who are now the pests of society, a disgrace to their families, and who are teaching by word and example the broad way to perdition."

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—The Republican State Convention to day nominated Henry Howard for Governor, Joshua M. Addeman for Secretary of State, Willard Sayles for Attorney General, Samuel Clark for General Treasurer, and Charles C. Van Zandt for Lieutenant Governor. The candidates are all the present incumbents.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—One hundred and eighty towns give McCutchins 29,640 votes, Weston 30,375, and Blackmer 1,732. The House stands 129 Republicans and 128 Democrats.

Returns from nearly all towns have been received, which show that there is no election of Governor by the people. Weston, Democrat, lacks about 300 of a majority. The Republicans claim that they have elected five Senators and the Democrats three, with four vacancies. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee expresses the opinion that the House will be Democratic. The Democrats claim that the returns of 222 towns show the House to stand: Democrats, 156; Republicans, 141; Independents, 2. The towns yet to be heard from gave last year, Democrats, 32; Republicans, 17.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Death of the Massachusetts Statesman.

Rupture of a Bloodvessel Thought to be the Cause.

Scenes Around the Death-Bed.

His Last Request.

"Take Care of My Civil Rights Bill."

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

Senator Sumner died at a quarter to three o'clock. He passed away calmly, without a struggle.

His Last Hours.

During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's illness his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of morphine which had been freely administered to him this morning. His sufferings towards the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed: "I want quiet. I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said, "Take care of my Civil Rights bill." About a quarter before three o'clock he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died.

Around the bed at the time were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of this city, Major Perley Poore, Geo. T. Downing and Jas. Wormley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day had left just previous, not anticipating that death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was too near dissolution to recognize them.

The only relative that Senator Sumner has is a sister, the wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. During the day the house was visited by a great number of members of both Houses of Congress, other prominent citizens, and hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom were Fred. Douglass. The sidewalk in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the time of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartfelt exclamations of grief and weeping.

Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, was sent for immediately and that official, in connection with a committee, will have charge of the funeral arrangements, though, of course, no time has yet been fixed therefor. The funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Sumner's age at the time of his death was sixty three years, two months and five days. He had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the earnest part he has taken in questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay especial regard to it, and he remarked last night to a friend, some hours before he was attacked with a serious spasm, which in a few hours culminated in his death, that he wanted to talk to him about his health. He was afraid he was working too hard.

His Last Day in the Senate.

Senator Sumner, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, moved from his seat in the Senate Chamber to one beside Senator Sargent, and inquired of Mr. Sargent, who, like himself, had taken a prominent part in opposition to the Centennial bill, whether he had received any anonymous insulting letters on the subject, adding that he (Sumner) had received a number of such letters and packages in the most offensive character, both through the mail and by express. He seemed considerably annoyed by these insults, and Mr. Sargent, therefore, turned the conversation to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding its censure of Mr. Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action. An hour or more afterwards Mr. Sumner called Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, aside, to a seat on a sofa in the Senate Chamber, and talked with him, as he had frequently done before, in regard to their respective states of ill health, both resulting from affections of the spinal cord. He told Mr. Ferry that he has suffered so much from his heart the night previous that he had sent for his physician to obtain some relief by an injection of morphine under the skin. He asked Mr. Ferry's opinion of such hypodermic injections, and from time to time complained of a severe pain while they were talking. Finally, a little before four o'clock, Mr. Sumner took his hat and overcoat and went home, his last words in the Senate chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Mr. Ferry. The apparent vigor manifested by Mr. Sumner in his recent speeches on the Centeunial bill excited considerable surprise, in view of his long continued feebleness of health last year, and many of his friends expressed their apprehension that he was overdoing his strength in these efforts.

It is regarded as a remarkable and fortunate coincidence that the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding its vote of censure upon Mr. Sumner was passed and received and read in the Senate before he left it on the last day of his presence in the Chamber as a member of that body.

Senator Schurz, in leaving Mr. Sumner's room at half past twelve, took him by the hand and asked: "Do you know me?" Mr. Sumner replied: "Yes, but I cannot see you." At once Senator Sumner fell into an easy slumber, which encouraged some of his friends to believe that he was somewhat better, but a consultation of physicians held about that hour did not establish any reason for such impressions.

The Cause of Death.

Dr. Brown Seguard, of New York, Senator Sumner's consulting physician, arrived here this evening. He expressed the opinion to-night that death resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel of the heart. After Mr. Sumner had paroxysms his body remained cold and clammy, and his pulse very feeble, breathing slowly, but with some rattling in the chest. Soon after death the body show signs of discoloration, and it became evident that decomposition had set in. The work of

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was commenced to-night, and upon the success of this process depends somewhat the fixing of the time for the funeral. Should the embalming be successful, the body will be detained here until the arrival of a committee to be appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

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Weston Powers, a son of Hiram Powers, will take a cast of the face of Mr. Sumner to-morrow morning. There is scarcely a member of the Senate who did not call at the House either before or after the death of the Senator.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Delegation in Congress.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress met this evening at the residence of Samuel Hooper to make arrangements for the funeral of Senator Sumner, and after consultation it was agreed that they should attend the funeral as mourners. Judge E. R. Hoar was selected to present resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased to the House of Representatives. Messrs. Dawes, Hooper and Pierce of the House, and Senator Boutwell were appointed a committee on the part of the delegation to act with a committee of the Senate in the arrangements for the funeral. All the members of the Massachusetts delegation were present at the meeting except Senator Boutwell, who is indisposed. The feeble health of the Senator will prevent him from announcing the death of his colleague to the Senate, and that sad duty will be assigned to Senator Anthony.

An Appeal to Colored People.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civil Rights Council, George T. Downing, chairman, this evening, it was resolved to recommend to the colored people in every city and town in the country to drape their houses and churches in mourning, that they offer memorial services in their churches next Sunday, and otherwise manifest their grief in every fitting manner at their loss by the death of Charles Sumner, who was pre eminently their friend, and that the respective State Councils take immediate steps towards having a monument erected to his memory.

Another meeting of colored citizens was also held this evening, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to make all necessary arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Senator and pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

Meeting of Colored People in Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—The colored people held a meeting this evening to consider what action is necessary to take in view of the death of their great benefactor, Charles Sumner. It was voted to hold a public meeting on Friday evening next, for the purpose of making arrangements for taking part in the forthcoming obsequies.

At hotels and clubs, and in the lobbies of theatres, the conversation turned upon the saddening intelligence of the day. Political friends and foes alike sincerely deplored the Senator's death and extolled his virtues. His death was pronounced a national calamity, even by those who had been his most bitter opponents.

The Massachusetts Legislature Adjourned.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. The flags on the State House and city buildings are displayed at half mast. An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of Aldermen this afternoon relative to the course to be pursued by the city. It was thought it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, there to lie in state at least two days. Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the City Government together to-morrow, and that resolutions deploring the loss of the great statesman be framed. The life, character and public services of Senator Sumner form the subject of editorials in all the newspapers, and a deep feeling of sadness pervades the entire community.

Honors to the Remains in New York.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A large number of leading men of this city met at the Fifth Avenue hotel to night, and expressed a desire that the remains of Charles Sumner receive funeral honors here, on the way to New England.

Comments of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—The *Courier Journal* to-morrow will contain a long and feeling double leaded notice of the death of Senator Sumner. Among other things, it says: Fifteen years ago the news that Charles Sumner was dead would have been received with something like rejoicing by the people of the South. Ten years ago they would have hailed it as a message from Heaven, telling them that an enemy was removed from the face of the earth. To-day they will read it regretfully, and their comment will be, "He was a great man. He was an honest man. As he forgave us, so have we long ago forgiven him."

PRAYER CRUSADE.

Saloons Visited in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—The temperance crusaders to day visited saloons in the northern part of the city, many of them kept by Irish. At most of them they were well received, but no converts are reported. At one saloon, kept by a German, who had threatened to turn hose on the ladies should they visit him, they were warned away. They prayed near his place, and the saloon keeper forgot his threats and came out and thanked them.

The Raid Continued in Dayton.

DAYTON, O., March 12.—The aggressive operations on the saloons were continued to-day with the usual vigor, but without impression. The women moved from the headquarters in four columns, marched up Jefferson and Main streets, and deployed in front of establishments heretofore assailed. The scenes generally were less animating and exciting than yesterday, the rabble seeming indisposed generally to renew their ribaldry.

Plan of Attack.

The women form for action near the curbstone, and are speedily encompassed by a crowd, who watch with varying manifestations and emotions. The line file into the bars to quench real or affected thirst, and the clink of foaming glasses chime in with the soft, pathetic notes of worshipful women, but the plaintive voice of prayer, when the women on bended knees supplicate the mercy of God, produces an instant and indescribable hush even in the bar rooms, and as the eloquent pleadings ascend, the influence quickly strikes the nearest rank of spectators, permeates and pervades to the outermost rim of the ragged semi-circle formed about them. There are moments when the women weep and pray. Then their influence is at its thrilling, appreciative, and men even denouncement was made the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartfelt exclamations of grief and weeping.

Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, was sent for immediately and that official, in connection with a committee, will have charge of the funeral arrangements, though, of course, no time has yet been fixed therefor. The funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber.

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Meeting of Colored People in Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—The colored people held a meeting this evening to consider what action is necessary to take in view of the death of their great benefactor, Charles Sumner. It was voted to hold a public meeting on Friday evening next, for the purpose of making arrangements for taking part in the forthcoming obsequies.

At hotels and clubs, and in the lobbies of theatres, the conversation turned upon the saddening intelligence of the day. Political friends and foes alike sincerely deplored the Senator's death and extolled his virtues. His death was pronounced a national calamity, even by those who had been his most bitter opponents.

The Massachusetts Legislature Adjourned.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1874.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

The committees of Rev. Drs. Storrs' and Budington's churches have made a public statement, which is to be forwarded to the churches invited to take part in the council that is to consider the alleged irregularities in Beecher's church. The document tells how Tilton's name was dropped from the roll and about the protest entered, and says an action like this apparently made void the covenant of the church, since those therein, each having formally promised to submit to necessary discipline and avoid all causes of scandal and offence, while the Providence of God should continue them in the church, were practically declared an liberty at any time to annul these obligatations by the action of their individual mind, though still enrolled as responsible church members. Questions challenging the attention of the council are not as to the Christian character or the purity of the life of the pastor of Plymouth Church, nor as to the truth or falsehood of the charges made against a member of that church, affirming his circulation of injurious scandal against the pastor. But the questions are, was the action of Plymouth Church in the Tilton case right, according to order and usage, and is its position of entire independence toward all churches exterior to itself, rightly to be maintained, while its public congregational relations continue.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 12, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, partly cloudy weather and fresh to very brisk north and west winds will prevail, with the temperature below freezing.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh and brisk north to west winds, low temperature and general clear weather.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, very generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, mostly northerly en the coast.

For the upper lake regions and south over the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather and fresh to brisk northerly winds.

For Missouri and Iowa, clear weather and easterly to northerly winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will fall.

THE CAPITAL.

The Late Senator Sumner.

Mrs. Gaines' Testimony Contradicted.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

Death of Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner died at ten minutes before three o'clock this afternoon, after a continuous service in the Senate of twenty-three years and one week. He was in his seat yesterday, in conversation with Senators, and one of his last acts was to suggest the publication of Senator Robertson's recent letter favoring the Civil Rights bill in the city papers here. Mr. Sumner was very anxious to have the letter published, coming as it did from a South Carolina Senator.

Mrs. Gaines' Testimony Contradicted.

Judge Durell and Mrs. Norton have forwarded through counsel to the House Judiciary Committee sworn statements contradicting Mrs. Gaines' testimony in the Durell impeachment case. The testimony of Hon. Caleb Cushing in the same case also contradicts that of Mrs. Gaines.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

The Saturday Debates.

Many journalists seem to have wrong views of Saturday's debates in the House, and undervalue them. No good excuse, certainly, can be given for the Senate taking a holiday every Saturday, when so much time is required by Senators to argue Louisiana, Cincinnati, and other questions, and it may look as though legislation is running out, when the House adjourned on the 6th to debate only on Saturday, the 7th, the bill to repeal the tax on matches, and the Senate adjourned as usual on Saturday. Yet, as shown by the recent able speeches of Mr. Dawes and others on this small looking subject, it is really a very important one, and involving a dismission of all the reforms required in the revenue system. Besides, they who read them will find that many of the speeches made on Saturdays are of the very ablest character, speeches that would be well adapted to the best of magazines, and are an honor to the pages of the Congressional Record. Many of them are delivered, too, by members whose modesty would never enable them to obtain the floor on other days.

Distribution of the Geneva Award.

The subject of distributing the Geneva award still hangs fire in the House Judiciary Committee. Gen. Butler has called the matter up once for general discussion, which was very brief. Several ship owners have been heard and several of the great lawyers in the country have been heard in behalf of the claims set up by the insurance companies. These $15,000,000 awarded the United States at Geneva are fast assuming the shape of an elephant on the hands of the Government. As there are powerful interests at work to secure the lion's share of this much coveted prize, it is going to be a difficult question for Congress to handle, as the manner of distributing this money will be not an easy step to agree upon. There are so many conflicting interests among all those having the least shadow of a claim for a part of the money. It is not unlikely that the committee will agree upon Judge Poland's bill. If so, the United States goes into the court as an interpleader, and the claimants must prove their rights to the money before the court.

Citizenship of the Indians.

Representative Shanks, of Indiana, has his bill declaring Indians to be citizens of the United States nearly ready for presentation to the House. It is not certain that the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which General Shanks is a member, is in entire accord with him on this question, but in the event of the reference of this bill to that committee it has sufficient friends there to prevent it from slumbering, and it will, therefore, come back to the House at an early day. The bill in the House will give rise to an important debate, drawing out the opinions of Congress and the peace policy advocates as well as the Indian agents under the Interior Department, as to the proper manner of treating Indians. In the Senate, the debate on this question will not be unimportant, as there is considerable interest manifested to know if that body's opinions have undergone any change since it decided against Indian citizenship upon a report made by Senator Carpenter.

Duty on Material for Repairs to Vessels.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that repairs, or the materials entering therein, made in a foreign port, on a registered vessel of the United States engaged in the foreign or coasting trade by sea, are not liable to the payment of duty in accordance with the regulations of the Department, which prescribes that no portion of the equipment of a vessel arriving in the United States is liable to duty unless the same may be excessive or intended for sale or for use other than the vessel of which it forms a part.

The Moiety System.

As the Senate Financial Committee will next take up the subject of the moiety system, it is the intention to have the gentleman representing the mercantile interests of New York and Boston, now before the Ways and Means Committee, go before the Senate Committee and state their views, in order to prevent any necessity of returning to this city when the subject comes before the Senate.

DIAMOND.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—River 30 feet 6 inches, and falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; James D. Parker, Memphis; Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—River risen 2 inches in the last 24 hours, but was stationary at 6 P. M., with 11 feet 3 inches in canal, and 9 feet 2 inches in Indian Chute. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Paragon, Cincinnati; Anna, Tennessee river; Arlington, Memphis; Jno. Dippold and Sam Clark with barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Anna, Cincinnati; Paragon, New Orleans; Arlington, Cincinnati; Rogers, Memphis; Dippold and Clark with empty barges, Pittsburgh. The Jno Garrett, due this evening, had not arrived at 5 P. M. The Grand Lake No. 2 came in late Tuesday night.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Captain Lee, of the steamer Pull. Allen, says the overflow is not so bad as reported between here and Helena, and thinks the damage will be comparatively light. No further news has been received from the crevasse at Sunflower. News from that quarter is anxiously expected. The river is stationary. Clear and cool. Arrived—Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed—Crescent City and Scudder, New Orleans; Joe Kinney, Red river; Clarksville, Arkansas river; Fred. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Tempest, Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Arrived—Fannie Lewis, Red river; Rocky Mountain Belle, lower Mississippi; Illinois, Peoria; Colossal, Quincy. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Petrel, Illinois river; Pauline Carroll and Lake Superior, Keokuk. River rising slowly. Clear and pleasant. Capt. L. W. Durnin, a prominent steamboatman some years ago, died here to-day.

EVANSVILLE, March 11.—Clear and cool; mercury 30 to 44. River fallen 14 inches; 31 feet by the gauge. Down—Bermuda, 5 P. M.; Arkansas Belle and Red Cloud, 4 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 5:30; Mary Ament, to Cannelton. Up—Coal Hill and barges, 7 A. M.; Fayette and Roberts, 9 A. M.; Idlewild, 9 P. M. Business fair.

CAIRO, March 11.—Arrived—Thomas Means, Pomeroy,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112.

IN our editorial yesterday on "The Remedy Needed," we should have said Allegheny *city*, instead of *county*, poorhouse.

THE New Hampshire election has resulted in the success of the Democrats by a plurality vote. A prohibition ticket was put up, and did just what those movements very generally do,—accomplished the defeat of the very party that would have given encouragement to the temperance cause. The Republican loss was almost exactly equal to the prohibition vote.

SEVERAL of our country exchanges, and especially the *Raftman's Journal* and *Times*, of Clearfield, make honorable and deserved mention of Hon. John Patton, of Clearfield county, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. General Patton represented the old Nineteenth District in 1861-2, in Congress. He changed the party majority, carrying the district by a majority of 1,600 over Colonel J. R. Kerr, Clearfield then for the first time, and the last, we believe, in its history, giving a Republican majority. The General was very sure of a renomination, which, however, he declined. He is at present President of the First National Bank at Curwinsville. He is a gentleman of popular manners, widely known and greatly esteemed. If nominated, he would strengthen the ticket, and if elected, would adorn the position.

THE Sanborn contracts received a ventilation in Congress a day or two since. Butler, who urged forward the discussion, affirmed that he had not been retained by Sanborn, but would like to be. The spirit of the discussion shows, quite palpably that the law, under which Sanborn acted will be repealed. The view taken seems to be that regularly salaried officers should collect the taxes due the Government; and if they do not, they should be dismissed and others appointed who will perform their duty. Once admit the principle of farming out the revenues at fifty per cent. for collecting and there is no end to the corruption that will follow. It is even better to lose, here and there an item of tax. Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, affirmed that at least three fourths of the taxes collected by these contractors would certainly be collected by the regular officers of the Government. His own case is in point. So eager was Sanborn to get his $15,000 of tax, that before an estate he (Phelps) was in charge of had been settled, suit was threatened. These Sanborn contracts, while occasionally involving, a bad case, are generally infamous,—much worse than the Jayne swindlings under the moiety system. The immediate tendency of such contracts is to corrupt regular officials. This, while not its worst, is a dangerous feature. The Government should insist on its officers performing, faithfully, their duty. This done, and there is no farther danger, as these can, generally, ascertain what taxes are legally collectable, and put in motion the machinery necessary to enforce payment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

We publish elsewhere the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to its stockholders. We will be glad to have our readers look over it closely, as it contains much valuable and interesting matter. The Pennsylvania Railroad is probably the most skillfully conducted railroad in the country. There is a thorough grasp displayed, not merely of the general features of management, but of details as well. The philosophy, the science of railway management is thoroughly comprehended by those in charge of the Pennsylvania railroad. In many particulars it is differently managed from other roads For example, its thousand locomotives, each of which represents a considerable amount of capital, are kept busy day and night, two and even three crews being provided for each. This reduces the number required for the work to be done, and saves capital. The best appliances are used, to save wear. A premium is paid engineers for saving coal and material. Tracks enough are provided to prevent delay of trains, it being thought that there is great loss in delay. This close watching of the smallest details runs through the entire system of management. Nothing is too small, considered as an item of saving, to receive the attention, even of the principal officers of the road. A conductor on the road once said to us that he was promoted for his care in saving scraps of iron, broken bolts, and the like. Thus a system of economy, of careful watching is made to permeate the entire officiary of the road. The report before us shows one of the remarkable results or this. In 1864, it cost the company very nearly two cents to carry a ton of freight a mile; now this is done for less than one cent. The cost of moving freight in 1864 was 118 per cent. more than now. This is partly attributable to an increase of business, but chiefly to the rigid economy exercised in the management.

Another noticeable feature in the management of this road is the thorough system employed. Every department of expense is looked after separately, and is so presented that it can, at any time, be critically examined. Thus if at any time, any one department is excessively costly, it is distinctly known, and the wrong remedied. There is no doubt, no confusion, no need of research. Another and very noticeable feature in the management of this road is its policy of not watering stock. On the contrary, it has applied a considerable amount of its current income to permanent improvements. Yet, while doing this, it has from the date of its commencement, passed but one dividend of 3 per cent. during the financial panic of 1857. The disbursements on construction account, out of the current income of the road, amount to $8,842,563.43. In other words, the property has appreciated this much in value,—aside from national increase. This is certainly a very agreeable showing.

Probably that which will be more apparent to the general reader than any other, is the record of business for the past year. The total revenues of the trunk line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, for 1873, were $24,886,008.90. Total expense $15,440,305.16. Net profits, $9,445,703.74. In 1872 the gross receipts were $22,012,-525.27, and the net saving for that year, were $8,247,852.18,—showing an increase nearly three millions in the volume of business, and of a trifle more than one million in net profits. In its leased lines, it has made an average of four per cent. on the capital invested, and the opinion is expressed that this will yet reach six per cent annually.

A portion of the report is devoted to statements concerning the feasibility of developing cheap transportation between the East and West. It shows that now agricultural productions and implements are transported at less than cost; also, that it is impossible to build new railroads that will compete with those existing, as material and labor have greatly advanced in value. Even a canal could not be built that could profitably compete with existing lines of railroads. Altogether, the showing made is an exceedingly flattering one. About three-fourths of a million dollars worth of the scrip issued as dividend has been redeemed. Enough has been earned to pay full dividends. The property of the company is worth more than the stock and bonds that represent it. It has paid dividends from the commencement, and its prospects for the future are brighter than before. It is managed by intelligent, able men, and we know no reason why the stock is not the most valuable in the market at this time. We commend the report to the perusal of our readers.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held Tuesday morning, March 10th, in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia.

The meeting was called to order by A. J. Derbyshire, who nominated Mayor Stokley as chairman. The Mayor was chosen Chairman, and accepted. Mr. Joseph Leslie was chosen Secretary.

The Secretary read the twenty-seventh annual report, which is as follows:

Twenty-seventh Annual Report.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 6th, 1874.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

The Directors submit the following report of the operations of this company for the year ending on the 31st of December last.

The revenues of the Company from its several investments, though curtailed to some extent by the effects of the late financial panic upon the business of the country during the last three and a half months of the year, have been very satisfactory, showing a *surplus net profit* for the year, from your main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh after meeting operating expenses, interest, taxes and two semi annual dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of $2,198,767 14, which amount is largely in excess of any deficiency that can occur in the operations of its leased lines and on account of its guarantees.

It is believed the net results for 1874 will show much more favorably, inasmuch as the extensive improvements which are being made to afford additional facilities for moving and handling the large increase of tonnage with economy and despatch over your railways and at the terminal points at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Jersey City, will be essentially completed within a few months. A partial and satisfactory use of them was had during the closing months of 1873.

The net profits of the first month of this year upon the line between Jersey City and Pittsburgh exceed those of the corresponding month of last year four hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred dollars, without any *material* increase in its gross revenues—a result mainly due to the saving effected through these increased facilities and the reduction of the price of materials and operating expenses.

The revenues and expenses of your Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during 1873, with its Branches, were as follows:

From Passengers..	$4,169,141 97
From Emigrant Passengers.....	230,529 49
From Mails.....	158,287 50
From Express Matter.....	450,241 40
From Gen. Freights.	19,608,555 07
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	269,253 47
	$24,886,008 90

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation..	$5,664,140 57
For Motive Power.	4,223,530 53
For Maintenance of Cars.....	1,926,695 53
For Maintenance of Road	3,246,832 20
For General Expenses.....	379,706 33
	$15,440,305 16
Leaving net earnings in 1873....	$ 9,445,703 74

In the above cost of "Maintenance of Road," is included the difference in the price paid for steel rails to replace those of iron, amounting to 16,760 tons, or about $670,000.

The net earnings Pennsylvania Railroad for 1873, as above stated, were.....	9,445,703 74
The net earnings Pennsylvania Railroad for 1872, were.....	8,247,852 18
Showing increase in 1873 of.....	$1,197,851 56

The total earnings of these works in 1873, were.....	$24,886,008 90
And for 1072.....	22,012,525 27
Showing the increase in 1873, of gross earnings.....	$2,873,483 63

Of the above earnings there were received from the 358 miles of Main line:

In 1873, ($62,314 19 100 per mile)	$22,308,481 68
In 1872, ($55,896 14 100 per mile)	20,010,818 80
Increase from the Main line.....	$2,297,662 88

And from the branch lines leased and owned—excepting the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads:

In 1873—511 miles in length.....	$2,577,527 22
In 1872—426 miles in length.....	2,001,706 47
Increase from branch lines.....	$ 575,820 75

The earnings of branch lines operated by your Company in 1873, as already stated, were..... $2,577,527 22
The expenses of operating them, including rents of the leased branches, were..... 2,560,097 10

Showing a net direct profit in operating those lines of..... $ 17,430 12

The sources of revenue in 1873, compared with those of 1872, show the following figures:

	Decrease.	Increase.
From First Class Passengers.....		$ 147,129 17
From Emigrant Passengers.....	$ 9,475 59	
From Gen. Freights..		2,751,663 66
From Mails.....		2,872 72
From Express Matter..		614 05
From Miscellaneous..	10,820 58	
Total net increase as above stated.....		$2,873,483 63

The whole number of passengers carried in 1872, was 5,250,393, and in 1873, 5,879,684, an increase of 629,291, or 11 98-100 per cent. The average distance traveled by each passenger was 30 18-100 miles, being 2 93-100 less than in 1872.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 787,560 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use) was 9,998,734 tons, embracing 1,497,501 tons of coal. It was last year 8,459,535 tons, showing an increase of 1,539,259 tons, or over 18 19 100 per cent. The increase in coal tonnage over that of 1872 was 858,430 tons.

The actual cost of operating your railroad in 1873 was, including branch lines... 2 04-100 per cent. of receipts.

Excluding branch lines.....57 74-100 per cent. receipts.

For more detailed statements of receipts and expenses of your main line, the shareholders are referred to the full and satisfactory reports of the General Manager and the Controller.

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as already stated, were.....	$9,445,703 74
From which deduct two semi-annual dividends of 10 per cent. per annum...	$5,918,140 00
Interest paid on Bonds of the Company debt &c.	2,739,178 45
Interest and dividends rec'd from investments of other lines &c.	2,372 107 64
Leaving balance of interest account....	367,070 81
Rent of Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroad.....	132,651 45
State Taxes.....	369,074 33
Instalments paid to the State of Pennsylvania on account of principal and interest of purchase of Main Line of Public Works, which has been reduced from $7,500,000, the amount of original purchase, to $5,401,675 41, all of which has been paid from net earnings of the Railway.....	450,000 00
	7,246,936 60
Leaving a surplus net profit for 1873	$2,198,767 14

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and Branches, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, in all 276 miles of road, were in 1873:

From Passengers..$4,660,122 37	
" Freights 3,398,231 39	
" Express Matter	271,865 20
" Mails.....	49,511 07
" Miscellaneous sources,	137,069 93
	$8,516,739 93

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation...$3,233,910 93	
For Motive power ..	1,687,376 75
For Maintenance of cars	434,890 38
For Maintenance of Road.....	1,337,470 12
For General Expenses.....	98,539 87
	6,792,188 05
Leaving net earnings in 1873....	$1,724,851 88

The sources of revenue in 1873, compared with those of 1872, show the following increases and decreases:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers		$86,809 85
Freights.....		134,927 53
Express matter.....		25,310 25
Mails.....		1,026 07
Miscellaneous.....		$7,576 87
Total net Increase.....	$250,513 13	

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 8,003,043, and in 1872, 7,580,795, an increase of 422,248, or nearly 5 6 10 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 20 9 10 miles, being 4 10 of a mile less than in 1872.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 197,365 tons of fuel and other material for the company's use) was 3,051,577 tons, embracing 415,940 tons of coal; it was last year 12,536,304 tons, showing an increase of 515,278 tons, or over 20 31 100 per cent.

The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New Jersey, including branches, after deducting transit duties, rent of Connecting Railroad, and interest on property, and excluding Belvidere Division, in 1873, was 74 4-10 per cent. of its receipts. The cost of moving freight on these Railways in 1873 was within 3-10 of a mill per ton per mile of the whole amount received for the service, chiefly in consequence of the great expense in handling it, and the cost of ferriages.

On these lines, as well as on nearly all of the other lines worked by this company, it appears that more passenger trains were run during 1873, for the accommodation of the public, than were justified by their receipts, and, therefore, these facilities have been to some extent reduced.

The additional tracks laid upon the line of the railway, to avoid detention in the movement of trains, and the increased terminal facilities, provided to lessen the cost of handling freights, will, it is hoped, enable the New Jersey lines to meet their rental in future out of their own earnings.

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles, and the Flemington Branch, 12 miles, were in 1873:

From Passengers..	$195,220 62
From Mails.....	5,758 98
From Express matter..	3,974 07
From General Freights.	938,228 30
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	5,040 79
	$1,148,222 76

Expenses.

For Conducting Transportation.....	$248,956 40
For Motive Power.....	210,289 27
For Maintenance of Cars	73,686 60
For Maintenance of Road	292,980 38
	$ 826,912 65
Showing a balance to credit of Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and Flemington branch, for 1873, of..	$ 322,310 11

The following statement gives the increase in business of the Belvidere Delaware line for 1873, over 1872, including the first three months of 1872, during which time the road was operated by the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company:

First *three* months, 1872.....	$187,287 86
Last *nine* months, 1872.....	664,393 18
Total for 1873.....	$851,681 04 1,148,222 76
Total net increase.....	$ 296,541 72

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 397,155, and the average distance traveled by each passenger was 17 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 26,753 tons of fuel and other materials for the Company's use), was 1,444,573 tons, embracing 1,224,528 tons of coal.

The actual cost of operating the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, including the Flemington Branch, in 1873, was 71 93-100 per cent. of its receipts.

No comparisons of tonnage and passengerf are made with 1872, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did not assume the management of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad until April 1st, 1872.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and branches, 34 miles, and the United Railroads of New Jersey and branches, 238 miles; Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles, and Flemington branch, 12 miles; and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 61 miles, including feeder, in 1873, were:

From United Railroads of New Jersey	$8,516,739 93
From Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch.....	1,148,222 76
	$9,664,962 69
Delaware and Raritan Canal.....	$1,590,100 12
Total earnings during 1873.....	$11,255,062 81

Expenses.

Of the United Railways of New Jersey.....	$6,792,188 05
Of the Belvidere Railroad and Flemington Branch, including net earnings ($322,310 11)	1,148,222,76
Of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.....	883,321 46
	$ 8,823,732 27
Total net earnings of Railroads and Canals in 1873.....	$ 2,431,330 54
Increase on Bonds of United Railroad Co.....	$1,168,576 24
Dividends to Shareholders.....	1,948,450 00
Making the Rental..	$ 3,117,020 24
Less Net Earnings of Railroads and Canals in 1873, as above.....	2,431,330 54
Showing a Loss on the New Jersey Railroads and Canals of.....	685,689 70

The net profit of the Pennsylvania Railroad after paying interest and dividends, &c., as before stated, was..... $2,198,767 14
From which deduct loss on New Jersey Railroad..... 685,689 70

Leaving as surplus net profits on the whole line from New York to Pittsburgh, after providing for a 10 per cent. dividend, and interest, &c..... $1,513,077 44

The New Jersey lines, it is believed, after 1873, will show but little, if any, loss in working them, the large expenditures made to lessen the cost of moving and handling freight upon them being now nearly completed. In consequence of the want of these facilities, the expenses of the freight department in 1873 very nearly equaled its receipts, leaving a margin of profit of but $2 100 of a mill per ton per mile.

The bridge recently completed by the Belvidere Central Railroad Company across the Raritan at Amboy, which now seriously impairs the free navigation of that river as granted by the State of New Jersey to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, threatens to still more seriously interfere hereafter with the business of this great National highway, which forms an important link of the only direct inland water account of commerce between the seaboard cities. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has endeavored to obtain from that Company a modication of the plan of their bridge, so as to remove this difficulty, but as yet unsuccessfully. As it proves, if not located and constructed it largely increases the risks of navigating that stream, and the expense of the towage of all boats and vessels passing it.* Its interruption, therefore, even to a small extent, is of very grave importance to the whole country. Negotiations are now pending with the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to alter this bridge so as to lessen the evil, as far as practicable, which if successful, will end in the withdrawal of the suit now before the Supreme Court of the United States, for the abatement of the obstruction to navigation placed across this river only for the purpose of accommodating travel between New York and a watering place at Long Branch, already amply provided with facilities of communication not excelled by those offered by this line.

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1873, on 44 miles of canal and 17 miles of feeder, from tolls, were:

From tolls.....	$1,047,250 43
From steam towing.	518 997 28
From miscellaneous,	23,752 31
	$1,590,100 12

Expenses.

For maintenance of canal.....	$188,159 67
For canal operation, including drawbacks allowed on tolls rec'd from investments of other lines &c	244,393 29
For steam towing account.....	450,788 50
	$883,321 46
Leaving net earnings in 1873 of...	$706,778 66

Being an increase in net earnings over 1872 of..... $198,210 91

The number of tons of freight moved was 2,744,837 638,2240, embracing 1,977,105 tons of coal. It was last year 2,837,532 1904-2240 tons, showing a decrease of 82,695 1266-2240 tons, or 2 9-10 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of towage by reason of the obstruction of the bridge across the Raritan, the average cost of moving freight was 677-1,000 cents per ton per mile, and for 1872 739 1,000 cents per ton per mile, showing a decrease of 62 1,000 cents per ton per mile. The actual cost of operating your canal was 55 55 100 per cent. of its receipts.

This canal is capable of accommodating a much larger tonnage than now passes through it without further delays for construction, and this traffic must continue to grow with the population and wealth of the whole seaboard, if not interfered with by the obstructions referred to.

Its business has been well systematized by the General Superintendent, I. J. Wistar, and is now conducted with much economy and promptness.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1873 were:

From passengers...	$ 632,620 30
From freights	3,042,806 00
From express matter	41,189 10
From mails	30,748 41
From miscellaneous sources.....	94,703 39
Total (nearly $13 340 51 100 per mile of road).....	$ 842,067 20

The operating expenses during same period were:

For conducting transportation.....	$ 872,276 99
For motive power..	962,781 49
For maintenance of cars.....	398,390 03
For maintenance of road	1,179,552 33
	3,413,310 84
Showing balance to the credit of P & E R R Co. of	$ 428,756 36

The sources of revenue in 1873, compared with those of 1872, show the following increases and decreases:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers		$ 14,653 79
Freights		134,742 92
Express Matter.....		3,728 77
Mails.....	$ 3,175 21	
Miscellaneous.....	11,264 63	
Total net Decrease,		$138,685 67

The whole number of passengers carried in 1872 was 839,793, and in 1873 777,273—a decrease of 62,520, or nearly 8 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 26 miles, being 1 57 100 miles more than in 1872.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 191,988 tons of fuel and other material for the company's use) was 2,356,254, embracing 959,259 tons of coal. It was last year 2,211,269 tons, including fuel and other material for company's use, showing an increase of 144,965 tons, or over 6 5-10 per cent.

The actual cost of working the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1873, was 58 84-100 per cent. of its receipts; but for the panic in September last, the results of the operation of this line would have been about the same as last year. The country at present drained by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has a very limited local traffic, except in lumber, and the demand for this seemed to cease with the commencement of the late financial panic, and as the country traversed is poor, it purchases its supplies only for its immediate wants, and, therefore, the consumption of merchandise fell off to the lowest point, and has not since revived. Another cause for the falling off in the gross receipts is the decrease in the oil trade, consequent upon the change that has occurred in the oil-producing territories of the region near Titusville and Tidioute, which have ceased to yield their former production; and to the discoveries of the new oil territories near Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny river, and in Butler county, from which the largest shipments are now obtained. These centres of production are about one hundred miles distant from the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Road, and the greater part of the oil produced there is thus thrown upon the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting with the main line of your railroad at Barkeville. The opening of the "Low Grade Road" in May next, will restore a share of this traffic to the Philadelphia and Erie Road, at the Bennett's Branch Junction, giving to it about 120 miles of transportation.

The causes that lead to the unsatisfactory result of this line were pretty fully stated in our last annual report, and may all be summed up in the fact that the line is located where there is not sufficient local traffic to justify its construction. Had it followed the line of the "Low Grade Railroad," from the confluence of Bennett's Branch of the Susquehanna river to Brookville, and by the most direct route to Franklin, and thence to Erie, it would have traversed a country abounding in coal, iron ore, and oil, the conveyance of which would have made it a profitable enterprise. But the Directors, tempted by small subscriptions to its shares at Ridgway and Warren, passed the line through these points, thus traversing coal fields of lesser importance, and a country yielding up to this time every little local traffic, excepting in lumber.

The early completion of the Bennett's Branch Railroad, from a connection with the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Driftwood, and the road now completed from Emporium to Buffalo, will bring, in the course of time, a considerable increase to the traffic of the eastern part of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which will, no doubt, add materially to its revenues; but the development of the business on these new lines must necessarily be of slow growth, so that immediate and important results must not be expected. Indeed, the shareholders of that Company can rely upon the gradual development of the local business of the line and its connections to make their property remunerative, the through traffic having necessarily to be carried at rates which can never be very profitable, and which are at all times liable to be forced down to or below the actual cost of transportation by the competition of rival lines.

The following table shows the average earnings from freight and passenger traffic, and the cost of removing it per net ton, and per passenger per mile on each of the railways worked by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

NAME OF RAILROAD.	Average cost of transporting each passenger per mile.	Average earnings from each passenger per mile.	Average cost of transporting one ton of freight one mile.	Average earnings per ton per mile on each line of road.	Average earnings of trains per mile run each year.	Average cost of trains per mile run each year.	Length of Railroad.
Pennsylvania R. R. & Branches.....	2 01-100	2 48-100	P 0 47-100	P 0 887-1000	415-1000	0 558-1000	869
New Jersey Railroad & Canals.....	2 48-100	P 0 47-100	0 887-1000	0 415-1000	0 558-1000	869	
Philadelphia & Erie.....	1 78-100	2 03-100	2 78-100	P 1 00-100	2 23-1000	2 95-1000	0 639-1000	276
Belvidere Delaware, Flemington & Raritan.....	2 03-100	2 85-100	P 1 00-100	2 23-1000	2 95-1000	0 639-1000	80	
	1 78-100	2 85-100	2 78-100	P 1 00-100	2 23-1000	2 95-1000	0 639-1000	276
	2 03-100	2 78-100	P 1 00-100	2 23-1000	2 95-1000	0 639-1000	80	
	2 85-100	3 23-1000	1 0686-1000	0 995-1000	1 135-1000	0 459-1000	288	

Canals.

The Pennsylvania Canal (the capital stock of which company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company hold 70,231 shares, of $50 each, out of a total capital of 89,145 shares) is formed of what is now termed its main line, from Columbia to Wilkesbarre, 151 miles length, with a branch from Northumberland to Lockhaven, on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, 71 miles, and a branch to Williamsburg from the mouth of the Juniata river, 13 miles, making in all 347 miles of canal, including the Wisconisco feeder, twelve miles in length, purchased of the Wisconisco Canal Company.

These works were originally built by the State of Pennsylvania. That portion between Columbia and Williamsburg, 159 miles, becoming the property of this company by purchase from the State, for the sum of $1,690,000, its estimated value compared with the payment to be made ($7,500,000) for the whole main line of public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

The other portions of this canal were obtained by purchase and consolidation with other companies, that the whole might be worked as one system.

It soon became evident after its purchase, that this canal, originally built for a depth of four feet of water, but which was found, from neglect, to have become less than three feet deep, would have to be enlarged to six feet in depth to enable it to compete, to any degree, with the railroads penetrating the same territory.

With this view its enlargement between Columbia and Wilkesbarre was commenced, and has been substantially completed. It was not deemed expedient to enlarge the branches until it could be practically demonstrated that such an enlargement would prove a financial success. The branch canals have been restored to their former dimensions, and now require only their expenses. The net profits of all these canals for 1873, after paying interest upon their debt, was $147,580, all of which has been invested in canal boats. This result is due to the fact, not only of the small amount of present capital as compared with their original cost, but that the canals and railroads are managed under an arrangement by which each receives reasonable rates for the transportation of the traffic passing over them. The revenues of these canals in 1874, it is believed, will considerably exceed those of 1873, and the net results will then be fairly shown, as directions have been given to close the construction account, and charge all outlays in future to expense account. No further enlargement of these canals will be undertaken, until it has been fully ascertained that their increased dimensions will enable them to compete in economy of transit with our railroads.

Coal Lands and Coal Transportation.

The policy of the State of Pennsylvania has led to the absorption—either directly or indirectly—of nearly all of the best anthracite coal properties in the State, by all of the *carrying companies* leading from that coal region to the seaboard. Whether this policy will prove to be for the best interests of the State, or otherwise, time alone can demonstrate. These purchases were being quietly but rapidly made by other railroad companies, and they threatened to take from the works of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company all of this coal traffic, for the accommodation of which your canals on the Susquehanna were originally built by the State, and if fully consummated would have left these works upon your hands as dead investments. To prevent such a result, and to retain some of this traffic for its railroads, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was compelled to follow the example of other railroad companies, by securing the control of the coal lands in the vicinity of its mines, that would continue to supply transportation for them. With this object in view, this Company obtained control of the amount of coal lands mentioned in the following table, which also shows their cost to *the Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, and the estimated present value of *their* interest therein:

	No. of acres	Cost of P. R. Co., including R. Co.'s development.	Present estimated value of P. R. Co.'s interest.
In Wilkesbarre Coal Region....	5,823	$1,000,000	$ 1,500,000
In Hazelton Coal Region.....	2,119	270,000	800,000
In Shamokin Coal Region.....	7,808	1,092,573	1,750,000
In Lykens Valley Coal Region....	12,300	1,495,000	6,000,000
Total.....	28,050	$3,857,574	$10,050,000

All these coal fields have connection with tide water, over both your Railroads and Canals, and they will be worked to an extent that will insure fair profits upon the investments, and, at the same time, continue a supply of tonnage for your works at remunerative rates of freights. The coal from the Lykens Valley region commands the highest price of any of the coals of this State, and the product has not, heretofore, been equal to the demand.

The bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania are traversed by your Railroad from a point a few miles west of Altoona to Pittsburgh, a distance of over 100 miles, and from the west branch of the Susquehannah river to the Maryland line. North of the west branch of the Susquehanna, up nearly to the State of New York, bituminous coal of good quality exists, but the deposits are of moderate thickness, and except where the markets is near, are not worked to a large extent. The bituminous coal fields on the line of your Railroads are already penetrated by several branches from the main stem, bringing to it a large and increasing tonnage; and the mines upon them are capable of a development that can meet any demands that the market will require. The bituminous coals of this region have only within the past fifteen years sought an Eastern market, owing to the nearness of the anthracite region; but the yearly increase in the cost of mining anthracite coals, and the large amount of capital required to work them with economy, has gradually brought the price of this variety of coal to a point which compells the introduction of the bituminous coals for consumption in the East, on a very large extent, particularly for gas and steam purposes, and for the manufacture of iron. This demand at the seaboard has also been still further stimulated by the rapid advance during the last few years in the price of English coals, which have heretofore monopolized the West India and South America markets.

To supply this increasing demand, we have not only the coal fields traversed by your main line, but also that just being opened to market by the "Low Grade Railroad" in Jefferson county, where the deposits are of great thickness and the coals of a superior quality. This coal field is also accessible to the lake region, where, in time, the demand for it must become very great. The transportation of coal from this field to tide-water and the markets of the East, will not encounter an ascending gradient exceeding sixteen feet per mile, and this only for a short distance.

The bituminous coal transported on your main line, notwithstanding the short time since it has sought an Eastern market, reached, in 1873, the large amount of 3,353,541 tons, exclusive of that used by the company for its own consumption.

The total anthracite tonnage transported during the year upon your main line of railroad was 1,173,960 tons, and on your canals 1,542,125 tons.

The carriage of this product is much larger, and the profit derived from it quite as great per ton per mile as from the agricultural products of the West.

General Remarks.

An unusual amount of public attention has been directed during the past year to the charges for transportation made upon the different channels of conveyance between the East and the West, particularly in reference to those upon agricultural products, and various remedies have been proposed to cure what has been termed a serious evil, which in fact has no existence, at least between the great commercial centres of the West and Seaboard, as we shall presently demonstrate.

A close examination of the accounts of this Company will show that its charges for freight upon agricultural products scarcely bear the expenses of transportation, and on many items the charges for transportation are below actual cost, leaving for the conveyance of the aggregate tonnage of agricultural products, little or no profit to the Railroad Company; this is largely due to the irregularity of its movement, and the comparatively small amounts of back loading obtained, as four-fifths of the cars return empty. The profits of the Company from this source are almost wholly derived from the transportation at higher rates of the valuable articles, which the sale of these products enables the merchants and farmers to purchase in the east for consumption at home. If the shareholders of the Eastern Trunk line relied upon the direct profits from the carriage of agricultural products for dividends, they would be disappointed in their expectations. One of the complaints against railway companies by the advocates of cheap transportation is, that the railway capital of the country has been "watered," that is, increased by the issue of shares not represented by any expenditures upon their railways. This does not apply to the administration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; on the contrary, a very large amount of its net revenues have been applied to construction account. Notwithstanding the heavy charges that have been made from net revenue from time to time to expense account, the cost of transporting freight, by reason of the increased quantity now moved, and the improvements made to the railway and rolling stock of the Company, has been reduced from 1 870-1,000 cents per ton per mile in 1864, to 627 1,000 cents in 1873, from which it will be perceived that the cost of movement in 1864 was 118 per cent greater than it was in 1873. The whole benefit of this reduction has been given to the public in reduced rates upon transportation, which have likewise fallen from an average charge in 1864 of 2 46 100 cents per ton per mile, to 1 41-100 cents in 1873.

The reduction in the cost of transportation has now nearly reached its limits, unless there should be a material fall in the price of labor and materials, which is not anticipated or desired by railway companies, as their prosperity is mainly due to the prosperity of all classes of the community.

The facilities for transportation between the East and West are now in excess of the demands of the public, and the construction of any additional avenues for through traffic would, from the causes already stated, rather tend to increase the cost of moving freight than otherwise, and no new avenue could be built at this time that would not greatly exceed, in actual cost of construction, those now in existence, in consequence of the advance in price of labor and materials.

To reduce the cost of transportation from the West the attention of the public has been called to the construction of new canals between the East and West, but owing to the great cost of such works and the large amount of lockage required to overcome the intervening summits, no canal can be constructed upon the routes proposed, at any point between the New York Canal and the water route of the Mississippi river itself, that could compete in rates of freight with the railways already built. The effort to do so was made by the State of Pennsylvania and proved a failure. Even the New York canals, with their comparatively small amount of lockage and enlarged dimensions, viewed as *a direct investment of capital*, are now profitless to their owners. The shareholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, a complete and enlarged enterprise, were compelled by railway competition to lease their canal to the Reading Railroad Company on very low terms, to save for themselves even a very small interest upon their capital invested. Railway shareholders have, therefore, nothing to fear from this threatened rivalry, and no party can lose by their construction except those who may invest their money in such enterprises.

Experience seems to have developed the fact that no system of canals can now be worked profitably at their original cost in competition with railways, unless they are located like the Chesapeake and Delaware, and Delaware and Raritan Canals, connecting navigable rivers, and between great commercial centres.

The process of "watering" railway stocks—that is, the increase in the capital stock of the company by the issue of shares unrepresented by actual property, so much complained of by the public, is very unusual. Even the increase of shares made by the New York Central Railroad Company so frequently alluded to, was made upon the same principle adopted by every merchant if at the end of each year the stock of merchandise he may have had on hand had materially advanced in value, as was the case with the real estate of that Company, and the addition to its works paid for out of the net profits of the railway.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as already shown, has pursued a different policy, giving to its shareholders liberal dividends from *the date of the commencement* of the surveys for the enterprise, passing only one semi annual dividend of 2 per cent. during the prevalence of the financial panic of 1857, until the present time.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, from the necessity of applying their whole net revenues to the construction of their railway, pursued for many years a still more conservative policy, having paid the shareholders of its Main Line dividends averaging only 3-10 of one per cent. per annum, or in the aggregate amounting to six per cent. for the first twenty years of its existence—an amount just equal to the payments by this company in dividends during the first year of its organization.

For the following six years the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company paid to the shareholders of its Main Line, dividends averaging 3¼ of one per cent. per annum, amounting in the aggregate to but 4½ per cent. for the entire period of six years—while the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company received for the same period 36 per cent. from the profits of the line, and on the completion of the Main Line to Pittsburgh with a single track, there was left from the net profits of the railroad $287,-431 41, which, under the provisions of its charter, was credited to the cost of construction, thus reducing the amount of the capital of the Company. From 1853, when your line was opened to Pittsburgh up to 1873—twenty years, the dividends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have averaged 9 9-10 per cent. per annum; the total dividends of the Company from its organization to the first of January of this year having been 254 per cent.

From these statements it will be perceived that the complaint of "watering" railroad stocks does not apply to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The unsatisfactory financial condition of a number of railroad companies is mainly due to their construction in the advance of the requ

FINANCIAL.

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And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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14 Smithfield Street,
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 11, 1874.

The presence of eastern capital for investment has, during the past ten days created some interest among both borrowers and lenders in our city for several days past, but has not seriously interfered with current monetary affairs. Rates rule as usual, from eight to twelve per cent, according to the quality of the paper offered. Real estate transactions are becoming more active, and a slight improvement in rates is reported. The sale of stocks in our city shows that they are held at good rates.

We are gratified to notice that Pennsylvania railroad stock has advanced quite considerably since the report of the Board of Directors, and the failure of the movement to "bear" the stock. This report shows that the road is one of the soundest in the country, and the stock the cheapest.

There was a slight improvement in the general market in stocks,—but an unequal market, some stocks declining, while the general market advanced.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¾	112
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119¾	119¾
Do. do. 1881	115¾	116
5-20 1862	117	117
5-20—1864	119¾	119
" 1865	120¾	120¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	105¾
Erie	44¾	44¾
I. C.	106	106
B. H. & E.	18¾	18¾
C. C. & I. C.	30	30¾
St. Paul	42¾	43¾
Do. preferred	64	64¾
Michigan Southern	75¾	75¾
Do. Guaranteed	83	83
North Western Common	53¾	54
Do. preferred	77¾	78
Rock Island	105	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	88
Pacific Mail	42¾	43
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	41¾
Harlem	131	131¾
A. & P. preferred	17¾	17¾
Chicago and Alton	104¾	104
Adams Express	93	93¾
American Express	64¾	64¾
U. S. Express	77	77¾
W., Parco & Co. Express	17	17
Quicksilver	19	19¾
Canton	72¾	72
Terre Haute	11	11
Panama	131	133
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Merchants Union Express	23	23
Manhattan and St. Joseph	30	30

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Closed.
Penns. Central	85¾
" scrip	98
United Cos. of N. J.	123
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	65
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire do.	52

NEW YORK, March 11, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $209,000, and the customs receipts $488,000. Money closed easy at 3@4. Gold ranged 111¾@112, closing at 112. The carrying rates were flat to 4 per cent. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling closed firmer at 485 for sixty days and 487@487¼ for sight. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were strong and in good demand. Stocks in early dealings declined ¼@⅞, but soon recovered, became strong in the last hour, and closed at an advance of ¼@1¾ in the entire list. The principal activity and improvement were in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Wabash and Western Union. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 131,800 shares. The short interest was very large. The market closed strong, at about the highest prices of the day.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119¾; 5-20's '62, 117; do. '64, 119; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 118¾; do. '67, 119¼; do. '68, 119; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 113⅝; currency 6's, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 61¾; do. new, 90; Virginia, new, 40; do. old, 32; North Carolina, old, 28¾; do. new, 19¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 21¾; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 71¼; Pacific Mail, 43; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 44¾; do. preferred, 70; Harlem, 131; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 88; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 54; do. preferred, 72; Rock Island, 105¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 43¾; do. preferred, 64¾; Toledo & Wabash, 47¾; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 11; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78¾; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 131¾; Illinois Central, 106; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, March 11.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92½@92¾; do for account, 92¾@93; do of '67, 109; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central 95¾; Erie, 41¾; preferred 65⅝.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes 60f 50c.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—5 20's of '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874.

Trade in commercial circles is still reported dull; there seems to be a general complaint among our merchants that business has fallen off recently instead of improving, as was expected, but we are in hopes with the advent of fine weather and improved condition of the country roads, that there will soon be a decided change for the better. At the present writing the demand for nearly all of the leading staples is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices, there have been no important fluctuations within the past twenty-four hours.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $2.50@3.00 ₩ brl. for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—In better supply, and if anything, weaker; quotable at $2@2.25 per bushel, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c per lb

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and dealers nearly all report the market easier but prices as yet, are still maintained at 30@35 for good to prime, and 45 for choice. Some well informed operators are beginning to feel the belief that the highest notch has been reached, and that the next change will be downward.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $8@8.50 ₩ brl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is coming in very sparingly, and with a steady demand prices are firm but unchanged: prime Ohio Factory, 17@17½; New York, 18@18½.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7; Ribbed Sides, 7@7½; Clear Sides, 8@8½; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 8@9.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, small reported at 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15 for halves. Apples, 8@9c, according to quality.

FEATHERS—The market is well supplied, but with a steady demand, prices are pretty well sustained; fresh may be quoted at 48@50.

FLOUR—The demand continues meagre, and the market is weak, but prices are still maintained; $6.75@7.25 for spring wheat, $7.75@8.25 for red winter wheat, and $7@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The following is what the Baltimore Gazette, of Tuesday, has to say in regard to Coffee: "There is no inquiry whatever for Coffee from the trade here, though there are some small sales making for consumption, and it is quite evident that the trade, as a rule, regard the market as dangerously high, in view of the fact that the new crop, which it is conceded will be a very large one, some estimates putting the Brazil crop as high as four millions of bags, will shortly come forward, while at the present rate of consumption the supplies here and yet to come forward of the old crop are ample to meet all demands, and the market is dull with a drooping tendency. The rice production of the United States for 1873-74, 160,347 tons, as compared with the total production of United States for 1872-73, 87,460 tons; showing increase of this year over last of 72,887 tons. Messrs. O'Hara & Bullard, of Boston, in their monthly circular, take a very favorable view of the position, stating that over half the crop of Georgia and the Carolinas, and three-fourths of the Louisianas has been marketed. Foreign firm, and in fair demand for Rangoon.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 19@20, Roasted 1 pound packages, 26c; loose, 24¾.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65, lower grades, 50@55 as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues very dull in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the market for the product—the former is considerably higher relatively than the latter, and for the time being there is not enough doing here to establish quotations. There is a continued fair demand for Ear Corn, and with a very limited supply and light receipts, the market is firm and higher; we now quote at 73@75. Shelled is also scarce, but there is not so much inquiry for it. Rye is selling upon arrival at $1@1.05. The Oat market is, if anything, firmer, as the receipts recently have been light, but prices remain as last quoted, 39@40. Nothing doing in Barley.

HOMINY—$4@5.50 ₩ barrel.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain as last quoted: $18@22, ₩ ton, as to quality and condition.

ONIONS—$4@4 ₩ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13; Ducks, 15@16; Geese, 16@17.

POTATOES—The arrivals have fallen off considerably during the past week, but the market is fully supplied, and the prices current. We continue to quote Peach Blows at $1.2@1.35 per bushel, in a jobbing way, and $1.10@1.25 on track.

PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured, 12½ lb, 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar cured Dried Beef, Dried Tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¼c. Bacon Clear Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls 11¼. Do. kegs, 11¾. Bacon Hams, 13¾. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ₩ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per lb; Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Both Clover and Timothy Seeds are offering freely and dull, but prices are nominally unchanged: $5.25@5.50 for the former, and $3.00@3.50 per bushel for the latter. Flax Seed is in good demand at $2.20.

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Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Isabella Furnace.o	18	Graff B & Co.m	2
Total			20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co.o	2	Reese G & W. o	2
Shoenberger B & Co. o	8	Byers McC & Co. p	4
Lucy Furnace.o	1	Lloyd and B. p	2
Caughey and H. o	2	Pgh Bolt Co.o	1
Total			22

PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead. m			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Phillips N & Co.m	4	J Moorhead.m	1
Zug & Co.m	1		
Total			6

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates,
Axles, Post Iron,
Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes
General Office and Works, 33d Street, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 436 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

I HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED the interest of H. KENNEDY in the firm of HASLETT & KENNEDY.
GEO. W. HASLETT.
PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874. mh4

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.
100 jugs choice Fayette county Maple Syrup just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth stree ts.

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

Another Day of Debate.

The Senate Struggling with Corporations—Putting Down Brakes on Railroad Employes—The House still Worried over "Constitution" Advertising—Senator Sumner's Death Announced.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. WALLACE presented a bill imposing penalties upon all employes of railroad lines who sold commodities to such companies.

Foreign Corporations.

Mr. WALLACE, a bill prohibiting foreign corporations from doing business in the State unless they had a known place of business and acknowledged agents. The bill is offered in accordance with the new Constitution.

Gauging Liquor.

Mr. GRAHAM, a bill to regulate the discrepancies between the United States and State Inspectors of distilled liquors. The bill requires State Inspectors to use the same guage as the United States Inspectors.

The Corporation Bill

engaged the attention of the Senate this afternoon, and after another turn at debate, was passed to third reading.

HOUSE.

The Advertising Bill.

The House spent the entire morning session in wrangling over the bill for payment of advertising the new Constitution, and no conclusion was reached.

Appropriations.

The General Appropriation Bill has been made the special order of the day for next Friday.

Death of Senator Sumner.

Senator John Scott was in the House, this afternoon when the dispatch was received concerning the decease of Senator Sumner. The fact was made known and out of respect to the memory of the dead Statesman, the House at once adjourned.

Treatment of the Insane.

The revelations made by the Board of Charities have drawn particular attention to the matter of the treatment of the insane in State Hospitals, and the whole business is likely to have a thorough overhauling. The present disposition is to have some radical reforms made in certain quarters. It should be stated, however, that there is not a general condemnation, for the reports from some of the asylums show them to be all right.

Bituminous Mines

The act to authorize the appointment of three Commissioners to inspect and report upon the bituminous coal mines of the State, is slowly gravitating toward the Governor. It is now on its third reading in the Senate, and will probably be laid before His Excellency, some time this week.

The Liquor Bill.

The advocates of the new Liquor bill met with the Committee on Vice and Immorality tonight, in the hall of the House, and argued their case in favor of a repeal of Local Option, and the substitution of the new bill. ARCTIC.

The First Batch.

Governor Hartranft, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, has exercised executive clemency by pardoning the following persons:

John Vanwhy, of Monroe county, sentenced to jail for ten months for embezzlement, September 27, 1873.

Filmore J. Shannon, of Harrisburg, sentenced January, 1871, for eleven years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was convicted of a murderous assault on Mr. Tunis, and entered a plea of guilty on an indictment of highway robbery. Many petitions for his pardon are after—discovered testimony looking to his innocence of the crime of which he was found guilty by a jury and strong recommendations to mercy, etc.

John B. Brook, of Delaware county, convicted of selling hard cider where its sale was prohibited by a special law.

George W. Branson, of Philadelphia, receiving stolen goods. Testimony was produced before the board of pardons to show that he was not near the place where the goods were received at the time of the larceny.

John M'Keagney, of Philadelphia, stealing a few sheets of tea. It was shown that he was induced to commit the theft by his old offender. The pardon was recommended by the man from whom the tea was stolen. Another reason for favorable action by the Board was the illness of the prisoner's wife.

Peter Gorman, of Northampton county, sentenced to prison in 1870 as a professional horse thief. The Court sentenced him with the understanding that if subsequent developments showed that an error had been committed he should be liberated. The Judge who imposed the sentence, having been convinced recently that injustice had been done the prisoner in treating him as a professional thief, recommended his pardon.

The application for the pardon of John Henry Denig was rejected by the Board.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Mr. Watson insists that a reservoir under twenty feet in depth is only fit to raise frogs in.

····It is said the United States District Attorneyship contest is now really narrowed down to applicants from this city.

····The County Commissioners will sit today as a court of appeals to hear and pass upon cases of alleged improper assessments.

····Parties having orders to put on water will have to depend on other means than the city steam fire engines to do their pumping.

····The will of Eleanor Vance, of Elizabeth township, was admitted to probate. She devises her property to her nephew and brothers.

····In the Common Pleas yesterday the jury in the case of O'Hanion against several insurance companies rendered a verdict for plaintiff aggregating $8,149 87.

····A petition was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday and a subpoena awarded in the application for divorce of Albert Israel from his wife Annie.

····The contract for thirty-two boilers for the new water works is to be let to the lowest and best bidder—proposals to be received immediately, and close April 4th, at six P. M.

····On yesterday afternoon, daring thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Zwingman, No. 70 Liberty street, and succeeded in getting off a silver watch and gold chain. They left no clue.

····The attendance at the conspiracy hearing was not so great yesterday. The interest seems to be lagging in the matter. Judge Mc-Masters conducts "the hearing" with modest dignity.

····Robins and bluebirds are employed in mating and looking for bird houses. The latter are for rent to the feathered fraternity cheap, owners being perfectly willing to let them "for a mere song."

····The Government boiler bursting experiments will be resumed, it is expected, about the first of May. Mr. A. D. W. Cox has received instructions to make estimates on the necessary repairs of those damaged last fall.

····About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the partition in the hall-way of No. 44 Sixth street. It was extinguished without calling out the department and before much damage was done.

····The Pennsylvania Enameling Company yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas asking that C. Jeremy et. al., Bedford avenue Committee, be restrained from appropriating a piece of ground in the Thirteenth ward belonging to plaintiffs.

····Commodore Kountz has in prospect a libel suit. It isn't through the indiscretion of his little tug boat, the *Mail*, however, but because of an article he noticed writing on Messrs. Dallas & Gilmore, published in the Washington *Chronicle*, alleged to have been inspired by the distinguished naval gentleman.

····The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon and reconsidered their former action in ordering an ordinance for opening Hanover street, and decided to report an ordinance for opening McClure avenue from the railroad to Phillips's line. After the transaction of some further unimportant business, they adjourned.

····The Register yesterday had under consideration the probate of a non-cupative will—a will made verbally—in which the decedent is James Cain, late of this city, and the claimant to his estate, his widow. The evidence showed that Mr. Cain, shortly before his death, indicated before witnesses, that his wife should have all he possessed, among which in an insurance policy of membership in the A. O. U. W. A further hearing will be had on Friday next.

····At a meeting of Pittsburgh Commandery, Knights Templar No. 1, held Tuesday evening, the following named Sir Knights were elected to serve for the ensuing year. Em. Com., David M. Watt; Generalissimo, Joseph L. Lytle; Capt. Gen. Charles W. Batchelor; S. W., James Bown; J. W., James H. Stewart; S. B., Geo. W. Clay; Standard B., John W. Haney; Recorder, John A. Wilson; Warden, Robert J. Etzer; Capt. G., Thomas Graham; Treasurer, Wm. Scott.

PERSONAL.

····S. S. Pinkerton, of Chicago, brother to Allen S. Pinkerton, the famous detective, was registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

····Brevet Major General J. H. Simson, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., was at the Union Depot Hotel, yesterday. The gentleman is en route from Baltimore to St. Louis, Mo., to attend the funeral of his brother, Surgeon Simpson, of the U. S. Army, who died in that city yesterday. Gen. Simpson is one of the oldest Engineer officers in the service.

Letters Held for Postage March 11, 1874.

James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., 3c; Robt. L. Herbert, Decatur, Ala., 3c, Mamie Hemphill, Rochester, Pa., 2c; S. C. O'Keefe, Rochester, N. Y., 3c; Lizzy Porter, South Oil City, Pa., 2c; Thos. Smith, Turtle Creek, Pa., 2c; M. Simon, Pollock, Pa., 3c; Sarah Murtz, Vanport, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Attention.

Fifth invoice of Maple Syrup at $1,50 per gallon, at Central Tea House, 205 Wylie avenue.

The Duquesne Cook Stove,

which is recognized as the best in the market, is for sale by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. This stove is a charming baker and roaster, is very cleanly, and exceedingly economical in the use of fuel. See it before you purchase any other.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Trinacria at New York; the steamer Frisia at New York; the steamer Pereire at New York; the steamer Calabria at New York; the steamer India at Moville; the steamer Victoria at Moville.

The Eureka Insurance Co.

The directors of the Eureka Insurance Company met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Western Iron Association, Fourth avenue, for the purpose of hearing Receiver W. L. Jones' report winding up the affairs of the concern. The report, however, was not quite ready, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business of public interest.

A. O. U. W.

The Supreme Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen has been in session in the Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, the past two days. Thus far they have been doing nothing of outside interest. The annual reports of the officers have been presented, which show that the order is rapidly spreading, and that it is in a flourishing condition. A committee on the revision of the ritual has been appointed.

Penn Bank.

At an election for officers and directors of the Penn Bank, held to day, the following were chosen: President, James S. Hopkins; Vice President, Jacob H. Walter; Cashier, W. N. Biddle. Directors—D. W. C. Carrol, T. B. Swearingen, Geo. Bingham, F. B. Laughlin, Samuel Severance, James Herdman, Geo. C. Davis, David Z. Brickell, Phillip Reymer, Thos. Hare, Alfred H. Logan.

The Alleged Infanticide Case.

Coroner McCallin yesterday concluded the alleged infanticide case. Dr. Horne who made the *post mortem* examination, testified that the child was still born. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The girl Amanda Fleming is still lying ill at the residence No. 82 River avenue in the rear of which the body of the child was found, and in which house she has been employed as a domestic.

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Orphans' Court Sale.

The sale at auction to come off at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Bellevue, as advertised by the popular auctioneers, Messrs. J. W. Drape & Co. in this day's GAZETTE, should challenge the attention of every reader who would embrace an excellent opportunity to secure a 1¼ acre lot, with a comfortable mansion house, in one of our most accessible and beautiful suburbs. The grounds are planted with a variety of fruit trees and vines all bearing. We believe the sale is to be peremptory, and that a great bargain awaits some fortunate bidder. Take the 1:28 train at the Allegheny Passenger Station.

JOURNALISTIC "ROUGHS."

What a Lady Has to Say of the "Leader's" Slang.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I don't know whether Messrs. "All Sorts" and "Personal," of the *Leader*, are really worth noticing. But if they don't know how to speak respectfully of those noble women who are sacrificing so much for the good of our fallen fellow-creatures, and our dear husbands, sons and brothers, they should be taught the lesson now.

I think they should use the opportunity they have of publishing their doings in a gentlemanly way, if they possibly can (?).

Ungentlemanly as their remarks are, perhaps they will do us less harm than their praise.

But what good can we expect from the *Leader?*

I enclose their gentle remarks, and also the prayer of a "heart-broken mother." They can speak for themselves.

"ONE OF THE 'GALS.'"

The prayer to which reference is made by our correspondent has appeared in our columns. The *Leader's* comments are as follows:

"It is not so much a prayer movement here as a gab test." "Considering the amount of work done, an awful amount of gab has been expended in the movement here." "When will the gab movement ever get to work?" Felix H. Brunot addressed the gab meeting yesterday." "Mrs. VanHorn made another manful speech yesterday.

TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL.

Preliminary Business Meeting Yesterday.

A meeting was held yesterday of persons interested in the proposed Trans-Allegheny Canal, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the convention to convene in this city on the 19th instant.

Mr. Thomas Moore, President of the Youghlogheny Navigation Company, presided, and Dr. Frank Cowan was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Mr. John Gufley was made Chairman of the Finance Committee in place of Mr. Hirth, resigned. Mr. Harmony was appointed chairman of the West Newton delegation. A. G. Oliver, Milton Schroy, E. C. Leighlty were added to the committee.

On motion John Douglass, Esq., was added to the committee from Sutterville; Samuel Philson, of Berlin, from Philson's; H. R. Beeson, for Uniontown; Maj. Knap, for Everson's; Daniel Schops, William D. Mullen, Wm. M. Coulter and John T. Scouller, for Mr. Pleasant; J. H. Smith, for Smith's Mills; Frank Patterson and William McCune, for Buena Vista; H. J. Johnson, Jack Weir, for Cumberland; Patrick H. Hernmill, for Mt. Savage, Md; H. T. Wells, for Frostburg, Md.; R. R. Rody, J. D. Karnes, Barney Winslow, for Confluence; W. J. Baer, for Somerset, W. C. Baer, for Ursina; Mr. Ways, for Southampton; Mr. Subrie, James Gaither, Dr. Myers, for Myersdale; Mr. Kemp, for Garrett; W. C. McEwen, for Falls City; John Tintsman, Henry Welsh, L. M. McBear, Daniel Davidson, James Hackstone and J. B. Gavin, for Connellsville; Alexander Hill, for Liberty. W. D. Moore, Esq., was named as orator to deliver the address of welcome.

"YOUNG REPUBLICANS."

A Club Organized in Allegheny Last Night.

An adjourned meeting of the committee for the purpose of preparing a plan for the organization of a Young Man's Republican Club, of Allegheny City, was held last evening in the office of the Street Commissioner. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. J. D. Walker.

The Secretary, Mr. Crawford, being absent Mr. Russel Miller was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The roll being called it was found that there was not a quorum present.

On motion the places of the absentees were filled by the appointment of gentlemen from the different wards who were present.

Mr. L. McMullen submitted the draft of a constitution for the club. He stated it was a copy of the constitution of the Lincoln Club of Pittsburgh, with but few changes, which were necessary to make it applicable to this club. The draft was then read.

Mr. W. A. Kelley moved that the constitution be considered *seriatim*. Carried.

The various sections were then read and approved after the amendment to several of them. The only amendment of importance was that all persons over forty years of age were disqualified from membership in the club. The amendment occasioned considerable discussion and some warm words. The constitution as amended was then approved.

The question of adopting a name for the club was then taken up. The name of "Allegheny Club," "Summer Club," "Thaddeus Stevens Club" and "Young Men's Republican Club" were suggested. The members then proceeded to vote. The name of the "Young Men's Republican Club" was adopted on a second ballot, and was afterward made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, a committee of five was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the club at the next meeting. The committee consists of Messrs. W. J. Kelly., D. Lewis, A. Scandrett, James Hunter and H. Kreiling.

Adjourned until next Monday evening.

FIRE MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Fire Commission —Resume of Business Transacted.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening at their apartments, Municipal Hall.

The bond of L. Bentz & Co., contractors for the erection of the new South Side Engine House, to be located at Bingham and Ninth streets, was approved.

The resolution from Councils relative to the locating of an engine at 36th street was received and accepted.

The following reports were presented and approved:

The Secretary. Frank P. Case, reported that during the month of February warrants to the amount of $11,440.41, were drawn of which $8,730.24 was for salaries.

Capt. S. L. Fulwood, Superintendent of the Alarm Telegraph, reported all the lines in good condition, and during the month but a single interruption took place.

The Monthly committee reported having made a tour of inspection among the engine houses, and recommended sundry improvements, alterations, etc. In regard to the trouble at the Relief engine house, fully reported in the GAZETTE, the action of the committee relative thereto was approved. As the infraction of the rule forbidding firemen to visit drinking houses was a first offense, more leniency was shown the men than will be hereafter when similar offenses are reported.

Chief Engineer White reported twelve fires and alarms during the month, with a loss of $14,575; also a number of suspensions for violation of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Torley, it was resolved that hereafter no person be placed on the substitute list until confirmed by the Commission and Chief Engineer.

An application for the services of an engine to pump out (for the third time) a number of cellars on the South Side was, after considerable discussion, disapproved. The Board desire it to be understood that hereafter the engines shall be only used for the legitimate purposes of the department.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and is hereby instructed to notify the foreman of each company that hereafter no person shall be admitted to the engine houses except when on business connected with the department or upon presentation of a permit from one of the Board of Commissioners, or of the Chief Engineer or foreman.

On motion, adjourned.

The Alleged Conspiracy.

Continuation of the Hearing Yesterday Afternoon—That Twenty-Five Thousand Dollar Certificate Again — The Teller's Testimony—Checks and Tabs—The "Scratcher" and False Entries—Peculiar Bookkeeping.

Yesterday afternoon the hearing in the great conspiracy cases was continued before Alderman McMasters in Common Pleas Court room No. 2. As on the previous day, all the defendants, excepting Mr. Blair, who is in New York, and Grier were present. Mr. Blair was represented by Mr. Marshall. The hearing was opened by calling Mr. James Gillespie. He was sworn and testified as follows: knew the Nation Trust Company and Robt. J. Grier; knew him last fall; saw a certificate of the Blair Iron and Steel Company in his possession on the evening he went away; it was for $25,000; he showed it to me in a house off Penn street.

Question by Col. Bayne—State what Grier told you at that time?

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Marshall, on behalf of Mr. Blair, objected to that question. He said this would be merely hear-say evidence, which was not relevant to the case. Mr. Bayne had stated at the last day of the hearing that he would follow up this testimony by showing that the money received from the notes from B. K. Jamison & Co., was part of that paid to Mr. Blair in consideration of the certificate of stock.

Mr. Bayne contended that the testimony was competent. He expected to show that Mr. Blair received large sums of money from Mr. Grier, because of large overdrafts from the Nation Trust Company, in consideration of the certificate.

Mr. Marshall held that no concerted action had been proven between Mr. Blair and Grier, who was a fugitive from justice. He asked the magistrate to refuse the testimony. It was an outrage to admit the declaration of a man who was a fugitive.

The objection was sustained.

Witness resumed—Did not notice the date of the certificate.

Cross examined by Mr. Marshall—Did not know by whom this certificate was signed.

THAT CERTIFICATE.

Mr. John B. Lieutgatton, sworn.—Know Grier, Blair, Ross, Ardary and Dickson; saw a certificate of the Blair Iron and Steel Co. in possession of Grier some weeks before the panic; perhaps two weeks; saw the certificate; he showed it to me; the first conversation we had about it was on Tenth street; he said what a nice present that was.

Cross examined—Suppose the certificate was genuine; don't know in whose writing the certificate was; he said he thought it would hold water.

Mr. J. E. McKelvey, sworn—Am a member of the bar; am one of the assignees in bankruptcy of Robert J. Grier; (the testimony of Mr. Blair before the register in bankruptcy was produced and read by Col. Bayne.) The testimony was held as irrelevant by Mr. Marshall. In his testimony Mr. Blair said that Grier was to come into possession of the $25,000 only when he had kept $100,000 worth of stock; requested him not to sell it; two never had many transactions between us; I do not owe Mr. Grier any money."

THE TELLER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jacob Dickson, sworn—Was employed by the Nation Trust Company as teller; first entered the employment when it started, seven years ago, and was there till after it closed; was there nearly all the time, except once a year for a couple of weeks; I was generally behind the counter; I was there during business hours; knew Messrs. Blair and Ross; know Frank Ardary; the directors met Tuesdays and Fridays of each week; Blair had only been depositing with us about two years; from May last till the bank closed he was there about once a month; perhaps more; don't think he was there very often; have known him to come in and go out without going back; Mr. Grier generally went back; have known him to go back; in September he might have been there two or three times a day sometimes; that was during the panic; don't remember seeing him often in October; in September he usually stood around the counter; he then

WENT BACK WITH MR. GRIER;

don't think Mr. Ardary was there; the directors were in there; Mr. Blair might have stayed five or ten minutes; never paid any attention to him; saw John Ross come in September and October; saw him there in those two months perhaps half a dozen times or more; he and Grier would generally talk together in the back room; I am a son of Robert Dickson, President; I might have seen the president talk to them; they may have been together, but do not recollect; have heard the president inquire of Mr. Grier if the package was there and I went away; Grier, Seldie and Blair, the messenger, were there; the president was not there; never saw the face of a bond at the bank; never went into the back room while these conversations were going on; have seen Mr. Dickson and Blair and Grier going together to the back

ROSS AND GRIER TOGETHER GO INTO THE BACK ROOM;

can't remember when Ross brought that package; some time in October; understood it was taken to Philadelphia; had access to the safe; saw no water bonds there; I simply employed my time as teller; don't know anything about the books; have made some entries in the scratcher and individual ledger; (books produced) a protested draft for $5,000, signed by Thomas S. Blair, dated July 10th, 1873, was produced). Mr. Blair received credit with the amount, but he is not charged with it on the ledger; I entered up while Mr. Seldie was away from the scratcher to the ledger; he was book-keeper and occupied the front room; the back room was the cashier's and directors' room;

Cross-examined.—We called the back room the directors' room; it was used by the Cashier or President for the transaction of business; don't think there was often more in attendance than other customers; the time in September that Mr. Blair came in so often was previous to the time he went East; understood he was

GOING EAST TO NEGOTIATE A LOAN;

think I saw a dispatch from Blair advising of this success; the money was drawn by the bank; it went to its credit; sometimes Mr. Blair made his own deposits; don't think Blair and Ardary were oftener in the back room than other customers; after he had negotiated the loan he was not there so often; he was there three or four times in October and once in November; never saw a water or street bond in the bank; the books show $5,000 to the credit of Mr. Blair on that date; know that the books kept by Mr. Grier were not correct; know them to be full of errors; have discovered one error, but have heard of others; have looked over some, but can't say as to their correctness; Mr. Grier controlled the bank for the past three years; the books were under his direction; he kept the discount book.

THAT "SCRATCHER."

Re-direct—I found one account incorrect with the bank book; the book-keeper kept the scratcher; we made a ticket for money received and he entered those on one side and checks on the other; the scratcher is the foundation of accounts; don't know whether Blair got any discounts from the bank afterwards; don't know whether these parties overdrew their account.

THE BOOK-KEEPER ON THE STAND.

Mr. E. Seldis, recalled.—I occupied the front part of the bank near the street; knew all the defendants; I was there nearly all the time last year; I kept the scratcher from Mr. Dickson's tickets and checks; an exact copy; the ledger was made up from this; have seen Ross there in September, October and November, off and on; can't say how often; don't think I saw him five times; he used to be outside most of the time; don't recollect seeing him in the back room; he generally conversed with Grier; my back was turned to them; I don't know as he brought bonds; I know he brought packages; that were said to contain bonds; remember of only one time; these bonds were given to Grier; Messrs. Grier, Ross and Blair, the messenger, and Mr. Dickson, the teller, were there; dont remember what Ross's bonds were; the bonds were taken East by Mr. Pollock of Hunker & Co., on Liberty street; I went East alone once, and once with Mr. Ross; met him on the train; the first time Mr. Grier sent me; I took some notes and a package; the first time I went

WERE SIGNED BY THOS. S. BLAIR;

there were five or six notes; think they were stated at the bank; dont know as ever I saw those "thunder and lightning notes" before; nobody had gone on before Thos. S. Blair; he signed these notes that I took, after he came back; I took the notes back and Mr. Dickson, signed them as president; don't remember if Mr. Blair had signed two notes before; the time I went on with Ross I took notes signed by Mr. Blair for $50,000; we went with these notes to Jamison', I carried the notes and Ross took the package; about three or four days intervened between the first and second times that I went to Philadelphia; I left both packages with Jamison.

FALSE ENTRIES.

Cross-examined—The scratcher is made up from memorandas on tabs; I found a number of Mr. Grier's and Mr. Dickson's entries; I do not know as to their correctness; I made false entries in the ledger for Robert J. Grier from $9,000 to $200,000 on one account; I made the false entries of $50,000 for Mr. Grier on the ledger; I made another of $20,000; didn't scratch any out but took others down; I did as Mr. Grier told me in the bank; I made one entry on one day of $213,000 that I knew was false; I do not know that some of those tab entries were false; I knew the entries were false, and said nothing about them; I did know that these entries were made for the purpose of deceiving the directors; Grier threatened me if I exposed it; he directed me to conceal the account of John Ross; I concealed it from the directors at the instance of Grier; other clerks sometimes made tabs; I took all of them from the wire without a question.

Re-direct—I can point out some of the false entries made, they were not made with reference to the parties defendants; Ross's was the only account changed; (the tabs produced) there are some of the tabs.

The hearing was then adjourned till three o'clotk on next Wednesday afternoon, when the accounts will be examined.

Dunlap Hats.

It affords us much pleasure to inform our customers that we have received, from Messrs. Dunlap & Co., his spring style of *Fifth Avenue Silk Hat*. It far surpasses any of Mr. D.'s former attempts to produce a hat both neat and stylish—and for durability and finish has no equal. The large sale this hat has had, and the general satisfaction it gives, is sufficient guarantee of its success. We are using both the wide and narrow brim, so as to accommodate both old and young. We cordially invite all who desire to have a good silk hat to call and examine it. WM. FLEMING & CO.,

67 189 Wood street.

The Site of the New Postoffice

Does not attract so much attention as prices at the Central Tea House, 205 Wylie avenue.

WATER EXTENSION.

Special Meeting of the Water Committee —Condition of the Pumping Works and Reservoirs—The Boiler Contract to be Let—Talking About Saving $500,000.

The Water Committee met last evening in special session for the purpose of considering plans for systematizing the supervision of the work connected with the Water Extension.

The first business presented was a resolution from Mr. Watson instructing the Mechanical Engineer to advertise for proposals for the construction of all the boilers necessary for the pumping works at Negley's run.

This created quite a lengthy discussion which was begun by questioning the engineers as to the prospects of the completion of the works, with a view to determining whether it was premature to let the contract.

Mr. Lowry stated that the foundations for the engines would be done by the first of July. There were about forty laborers, the same number of masons and one hundred stone cutters at work. This force could be nearly doubled to advantage, if necessary to push the work with more vigor.

Mr. Kennedy, Civil Engineer, said that the reservoirs would be ready about the first of November.

Mr. Meyran objected to the letting of the boilers until Col. Milnor Roberts' report was thoroughly digested and the committee determine whether $500,000 can be saved as there stated.

This saving is proposed to be accomplished by reducing the influent mains and the adoption of but one pair of engines and one reservoir at the East End.

Mr. Watson objected to the economy proposed as being of a false pattern. He had seen many reservoirs in this country and England, and knew whereof he spoke when he pronounced himself in favor of two reservoirs and the adoption of those in the city. A single pair of engines could not be depended on for supplies, and were Col. Roberts' idea adopted, the people would have a frog pond in which vegetable growth would not be prevented, from which to draw their water, and not the pure article contemplated. There would be no economy in the change, and it would not do. "That is where me and Mr. Roberts differ," said the speaker, as he resumed his seat.

Mr. Morrison denied there would be any saving. There has been done forty-three per cent. of the work on one pair of engines and seventy on the other, beside thirty-three per cent. on the reservoir, which it is proposed to do without. The idea in the original plans was to give this, the dirtiest city probably in the world, an abundance of water and this intention should be carried out. With the two pairs of engines and the reservoirs as at present building, there would be sufficient water to clean the streets perfectly, and thus save the $100,000 annually expended without results.

It was suggested at this juncture, that if there would really be a saving of half a million dollars by throwing out one pair of engines and one reservoir, the amount might be doubled by throwing out both pairs and two reservoirs.

The question was finally put, and it was decided unanimously to advertise for bids on the boilers, to close on April 4th, at 6 P. M.

The boilers are to be thirty-two in number, divided into batteries of four each. The specifications call for thirty feet in length, forty-two inches in diameter, with two flues fifteen inches in diameter; to be made of the best charcoal hammered iron, the shell of 26-100 inch and the flues of 27-100 inch in thickness, with the necessar ysteam drums, steam breeching, steam pipes, valves, fire front and grate bars. Specifications in full and forms of bids may be had at the Commission rooms.

The original object of the meeting was then taken up, and the following sub-committees appointed:

Reservoirs—Harrison, Thomas, Wood, Reilley, and Aull.

Machinery—Mitchell, Mears, Fox, Rayburn and Lauffman.

Engine and House Foundations—Watson, Cunningham, Brown, Morrison and McClurg.

Pipes and laying pipes—Hunter, Brown, Rush, McCarthy and Perchment.

Finances—Meyran, Scully and Fulton.

It is understood that the sub committees are to hold themselves subject to instructions from the general committee.

The chairman said that the sub committee appointed to examine the balance sheet reported progress; all items relating to machinery had been disposed of.

Engineer Lowry asked permission to write proposals for the manufacture of the influent pipes at the water works, which was granted. They will weigh about 108 tons.

The committee then agreed to take the 11:40 A. M. train on Tuesday, to visit the works, after which, on motion adjourned.

"YE OLDDE FOLKES."

The Concert in Costume Last Night—A Fine Musical Entertainment.

Last night the first of the series of "Olde Folkes" Concerts, by the Richings-Bernard Troupe was given in Library Hall. The audience gathered upon the occasion was not large, which is explainable perhaps in the fact that many who ordinarily patronize such entertainments were attracted elsewhere by the regular Wednesday evening church services. The entertainment, so far as the music was concerned, proved a great success and gave the most unlimited satisfaction.

The performers, some twenty in number, were arranged on the stage, the fairer element of the troupe taking the "front rows" the sterner persuasion forming the background. The performers male and female were arranged in costumes of the olden time of the most approved pattern and generally of a very elegant and tasteful character. The gentle dames further were supplied with work in the line of knitting, sewing, etc., at which, when not engaged in song, they developed a surprising amount of industry. They never left the stage during the evening and only rose from their chairs when called upon to assist in the music.

The programme embraced a collection of seventeen pieces, comprising hymns and songs, the latter being generally of a humorous character.

Among the selections which gave especial pleasure and were heartily encored, were the "Old Folkes at Home," sung by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, "Sweet Genevieve," by Madam Doevee, "Ballenette Polka," "Auld Lang Syne," by "Alle Ye Odde Folks," a "Solon Shingle Ye Pianoe," by Theodore M. Brown, (Penegrine Poundkey-) "Master and Pupil," by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard. "Sister Ruth," by Susan Swearingen and Careful Ogle, and "Blessing" by "All Ye Synggers."

The "Pianoe Soloeist," when recalled by an *encore* created great merriment by his humorous recitation of a story and his imitation of a young man "at first piece." In the interval between parts first and second, "Ye Synggers," enacted a little by play of an osculatory character, that literally brought down the house.

The entertainment throughout was as highly enjoyable as it was unique., and if its merits were more fully known could not but be greeted with overflowing houses in our city. Mrs Bernard seems to sing better than she has ever done before, and she has succeeded in getting around a troupe who can sing with the "spirit and the understanding" and in a way to make the whole entertainment equal to anything we have had in the city during the season.

The programme to-night will be a new one throughout. In addition to the others Mr. George Walton, the great tenor will appear, he having arrived in the city last night, but not in time for the first concert. Those who were present last night, were delighted with the entertainment, and those who attend Library Hall to-night, will we are sure, but echo these sentiments of pleasure.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The interest in the sensation play of "Divorce" appears to increase nightly, judging from the crowded audiences it is attracting to the Opera House. The public go to witness it for various reasons. Society people go there to see whether they are truthfully mirrored; people who have to go to learn what connubial misery looks like, wretched people go to discover if possible what means they may take in order to get themselves out of trouble and avoid it in future; divorce lawyers go to see what scenes others see there; and the young and unmarried go to learn what lies before them, and avoid the quicksands on which the happiness of "Alfred Adrianse," "De Wolf De Witt" and Misses "Fanny and "Lu Van Pelt" was wrecked. "Divorce will be performed again to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels are still crowding the Academy of Music. The attractions are of an extremely varied description, and yet as varied as they are, there is nothing in the entire line to offend the ears of the most fastidious. The eccentric and character actors, dancers, and comedians furnish a sprightly and agreeable entertainment from beginning to end. Of course the creation of fun is the great stock of trade, but "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," and that, in part, accounts for the large and immensely pleased audience at the Academy of Music.

FREE LECTURE.—This evening Dr. Geo. Hay, the eminent chemist, will deliver a free lecture in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sixth street and Penn avenue. The subject chosen is "Humbug," and the gentleman will no doubt handle it with interest to his audience.

AGAIN ARRESTED.

Wunderlich Charged With Murder.

As there was a division in the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which held the inquest on the body of Edward Sweeny, his brother, William J., yesterday made an information against John F. Wunderlich, charging him with murder, before Alderman McMasters. The warrant was delivered to officer Blondin, who arrested Wunderlich, and he was jailed for court. It is probable that an application for bail will be made in his behalf to-day.

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THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday.

Wm. Carmichael, bankrupt, of Mercer county, the Marshal as provisional assignee was directed to sell certain property to pay judgments.

J. Arnsthal, bankrupt, of this city, petition of solicitor of petitioning creditors for Counsel fees, referred to Register Shaffer.

J. Seidle, trustee, etc., vs. Mechanic's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, Sarah Maffets was allowed to intervene.

Hartman and Gutman, bankrupts, the assignee was allowed to sell certain book accounts.

Jacob G. Fletcher, bankrupt, A. and J. Mooney find a petition for ascertainment and liquidation of lien. Referred to Register Overton.

Iron World Publishing Company, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, leave was granted to sell certain personal property.

W. H. Cluly, bankrupt, petition for leave to sell certain property, divested of the lien of certain mortgages, was refused.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Streib & Co., bankrupts, E. P. Jones, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, was allowed to intervene.

Bigley vs. steamer "Oil Valley," in admiralty, James Elgar, steward, was allowed to intervene.

Ackley vs. steamer "Hercules," in admiralty, Leaskey & Short, Geo. H. Stover & Co., Ramsey & Renton and W. R. Boggs & Co. were allowed to intervene.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Gilchrist vs. Trunick, reported yesterday, has not yet decided.

Acorn vs. City of Allegheny, action to recover for medical services rendered at the request of municipal authorities, verdict for plaintiff for $92.

Aughinbaugh vs. Becker, action in ejectment for a lot of ground in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, verdict for plaintiff.

Reed & Gilchrist vs. Clark, heretofore reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $149.98.

Trial List for To-day.

Cadman & Son vs. Hellroner.
Sorber vs. Carline.
Reed & Gilchrist vs. Bigley.
Same vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
Pope vs. Burchfield et al.
Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
Same vs. Miller, Force & Co.
Chisholm vs. Buenta.
Johnston vs. Jounston.
Eakin for use vs. Ames M. E. Church.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

Zarnicki vs. Lehr, action to recover for services rendered, verdict for defendant.

Menold vs. Mike, action to recover for use of a pasture, verdict for defendant.

Cribbs vs. Pillow, executor of estate of M. P. Bright, verdict for plaintiff for $51.64.

Heil vs. Ruetzel & Buchier, action on a promissory note, verdict for plaintiff for $434.

Trial List for To-day.

Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr.
Milligan et al, vs. Allegheny county.
Denniston vs. Palmer.
Crawford vs. Thornton.
Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham, admin.
Fisher Bros. vs. Kountz.
Wissmora vs. the County of Allegheny.
Lorenz et al. vs. Seelb.
Bonsall vs. Beymer.
Tangner vs. Dilworth et al.
Fincke vs. Schimmer et al.
Brady vs. Sherlock et al.
Hartupee vs. McDonald.
Bur